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WAR STAMP TAX OF \$100,000,000 EFFECTIVE TODAY

Section of Revenue Measure
Covering Bonds, Stock Issues, Checks.

WOULD REDUCE OLEO TAX
Revenue Bureau Recommends
Change in Law as a
War Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The war stamp taxes counted upon by Treasury officials to produce \$100,000,000 annually as part of the great revenue measure enacted by Congress last October, became effective today. From the beginning of today's business hours every broker, exchange, clearing house and person engaged in stock, produce or merchandise transactions must keep strict account of the taxable dealings. The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued comprehensive regulations to govern the collections.

The taxes do not apply to bonds, notes or other instruments issued by the United States, by any foreign Government or by any state or similar governmental subdivision or to stocks or bonds or co-operative building and loan associations, operated exclusively for their members and loaning only to their shareholders, or to mutual ditch or irrigating companies.

The taxes include: Indemnity and surety bonds, 50 cents per \$100; premium is charged for execution of the bond the tax will be 1 per cent on each dollar of the premium, and re-insurance policies are exempt. Capital stock, 5 cents on each \$100 of face value; sales or transfers, 2 cents per \$100; produce sales on exchange or agreement, "for future delivery," 2 cents per \$100, or fraction over \$100.

Drafts or checks payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, promissory notes except bank notes issued for circulation and for each renewal, 2 cents per \$100; deeds and mortgages, 50 cents per \$100; and 50 cents each additional \$500, with all debt papers exempt. Custom house entries, 25 cents per \$100 to \$1 per \$500; withdrawals, 50 cents; re-entries, 25 cents; and 50 cents each additional \$500, with all debt papers exempt.

Playing cards, 5 cents per pack in addition to 2-cent tax; parcel post packages, 1 cent for each 25 cents charged.

Reduction of the 10 cents a pound tax on colored oleomargarine, both as a war measure to increase the production of food fats and as a means of actually yielding more aggregate revenue, was recommended in the annual report of the Internal Revenue Bureau issued today under the name of W. H. Osborn, who has recently been succeeded as commissioner by Daniel C. Roper. Another recommendation prompted by war conditions was that the Government should assume control of sale and use of narcotic drugs needed for Red Cross work.

The report cited the \$89,992,000 internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year ending last June 30 as "the largest in the history of the bureau." But pointed out that that record would be broken by the estimated receipts for the current year under the new war tax law. The greatest source of taxation was distilled liquors, the production of which showed a marked increase despite the extension of prohibition territory.

Revelation of Tax Urged.
Referring to the existing tax on oleomargarine, the report said:

"At this time of urgent need of increased revenue and of conservation of food supply, especially the fats, made necessary by the war, attention is invited to the wisdom and desirability of a revision of the oleomargarine law to impose a flat tax of a nominal rate in product which would not only produce greater revenue, but which would give the masses of people of this country opportunity to buy this wholesome food product without the additional burden of the heavy burden of the tax."

During the year covered by the report 225,153,000 pounds of uncolored oleomargarine was produced, taxable at one-fourth of a cent a pound, and eight million pounds of colored material, taxed at 10 cents.

244 Deaths Recorded in Rush Between
Stamps Are Required.

In the Recorder's office yesterday 244 deaths were recorded, about twice the number of an average day in the office, the reason being that revenue stamps were not required on death records yesterday. The additional 1-cent stamp required on parcel post packages required 25 cents postage must be an internal revenue stamp, according to an announcement of the Postoffice Department. An ordinary 1-cent postage stamp will not be accepted for this tax.

Universal Suffrage for Holland.
THE HAGUE, Dec. 1.—Queen Wilhelmina has indicated the constitutional revision bill, which was finally adopted by the States General. The bill provides for universal suffrage and proportional representation.

Why United Railways 31-Year Franchise Bill Should Be Beaten—(No. 8)

THE Post-Dispatch publishes today the eighth of a series of articles telling why the bill granting the United Railways Co. a new franchise for 31 years, abolishing the mill tax and depriving the city of its taxing power over the company, should be beaten. These articles are written at the request of the Post-Dispatch by public-spirited men who have studied the bill—which has been agreed upon by the company and Mayor Kiel's administration—and who may be regarded as authorities from the standpoint of the public welfare on the subject of proper public utilities franchises.

By John H. Gundlach.
Supervisor of Assessments in St. Louis for the State Tax Commission—
Former President City Council.

It is essential that the Street Railway situation in St. Louis be settled at the earliest possible time. But unless the settlement provides fair terms for both sides the cauldron that has boiled these many years will continue to emit its fumes of recrimination to the loss of both United Railways and city.

New legislation should take this into account, since a settlement to the manifest disadvantage of one of the parties will continue to dissipating agitation and preventable losses in returns or service.

What are fair terms? On the part of the city it means adherence to two fundamental points, viz:

(a). To save to and vest in the city free movement to direct future extensions, and conveniences of communication to meet the needs of population and local development, and
(b). The city's option to acquire ownership at any time on terms of actual value, with guarantees against loss to the company's stockholders.

To deny the city these stipulations would be so manifestly wrong in principle and policy of municipal economics as to invite derision, if not contempt, from progressive communities, but, worse than that, it would strangle the free growth of the city and keep from its people the kind of service which a public utility should be compelled to give.

The intimate relationship of street car, elevated or subway transportation to community economics is now so well recognized that it ought to be superfluous to mention it, but when confronted with the selfish aim of private capital to emphasize this important factor of correct city building.

No franchise should be given that does not vest the city with power to control transportation in the interests of its people. The city ought to be master of the kind of service a growing city demands. The city of today if it plans for metropolitan progress, must treat transportation in as far-sighted a manner as it should the laying out of major thoroughfares, the planning of comprehensive systems of sewers, parks and recreation grounds.

Its industrial needs demand this. The health of the people will be affected by the vision that lays out and determines the kind of transportation system. The future city, say what you please of the penalties of metropolitan life, will refuse to permit the unsanitary and indecent crowding of the cars of today.

Proper transportation facilities are a potent weapon against the slum in that it opens new and sanitary home sites to the worker. These transportation facilities of more importance than paying dividends on watered values of private ownership. To sum up the situation, the city of tomorrow will be one in which the public utilities provide the people with a maximum of service and take their place as a harmonious feature of the whole.

Legislation passed at this time that protects these rights to the people is an indictment of our intelligence. Now what constitutes fair

dealing with the company? Since its motives are the hope of a fair return on capital invested the basis of values on which the dividends are to be computed should be all that the plant is worth, no more, no less.

If it is unfair for the city to exact a tax from the company which it does not earn above its operating expenses and the interest on capital and bonds based on a true value of the property it is equally unfair for the company to tax the people in cost or service to pay dividends on water. The investor in privately owned public utilities inspired in the main by speculative profits, has no more right to claim reimbursement for losses caused by false economic management than has the investor in any other form of enterprise, some of which often result in total loss from causes traceable not to wrong management, but to changes of economic conditions beyond the control of the corporation or investor. If former grants to the United Railways or its predecessors are to be used as convertible into company property, the real values we should at this time use extraordinary care and caution not to embarrass future negotiations for service or community ownership by further grants of cumulative capital. It is unfair for the company seeking grants for renewals to demand that such renewals be made on estimates other than the true value of the property at this time without such renewals. No doubt the Alillon appraisal made in 1912 is a fair and even liberal estimate and the question of present values can be reasonably answered on the advice of experts of the Wilcox type the expenses for which should be borne by the city.

Failure to use such service as a civic waste of the most flagrant kind, and of course when so many things done by the city are arrived at in a flounder of conflicting arguments and incompetence.

The Street Railways situation has already been the subject of a long and bitter contention for many years. Its injection into politics has affected other vital issues to the detriment of the city. The question is too serious for our legislators to be solved without trained and unbiased advice. The excuse that the city has no funds to engage competent advisors is the answer of our mistakes.

Let's face fair with the company but insist on its reciprocal operation. Would the directors of the United Railways Co. as business men advise a private corporation to take the city's end of the proposed compromise?

INDICTMENTS IN CASE OF FARRIS AND CUMMINGS QUASHED

Judge Miller Holds Conspiracy
to Commit Bribery Could
Not Be Charged.

APPEAL TO BE FILED
Baer Says Decision, if Accepted,
Would Virtually Annul
Bribery Statutes.

Judge Miller in the Court of Criminal Correction today quashed the indictments charging State Representative Frank H. Farris and Former Policeman Ray H. Cummings with conspiring to commit a felony in connection with the Missouri Legislature's passage of the police salary increase bill.

Assistant Circuit Attorney Baer and Prosecuting Attorney Sidener filed notice of an appeal from this decision.

In throwing out the indictments Judge Miller ruled that conspiracy to commit bribery could not be charged because the agreement to bribe money for the passage of the salary bill was made before the Forty-ninth General Assembly convened and before Farris qualified as a member of that body and for the further reason that the money was not collected until after the Legislature adjourned.

Baer in his opinion said that if this decision were accepted it would be as well to wipe out the bribery statutes of the books as the law could always be circumvented by starting the bribery conspiracy before the Legislature convened and committing the bribery after it adjourned.

No motion to quash a similar indictment against James J. Mackey of Rolla, Mo., was made. His case was continued to December 5, when it is expected the indictment against him will be thrown out on the same ground.

In his lengthy opinion Judge Miller said it was charged that the defendants in November, 1916, conspired to secure certain legislation from the Forty-ninth General Assembly which had not yet convened and that in April, 1917, after the Legislature adjourned, the alleged conspirators solicited and sought to obtain from certain police officers sums of money in furtherance of the conspiracy. The opinion then says:

"Conceding the averment of the indictment to be true, as the demurrer technically admits, does it charge any offense? It may be gathered from the indictment that a conspiracy was formed to bribe members of a legislative body.

Statute Favors Accused.
"But under the express language of the statute defining bribery, to constitute this crime the bribe must be one then pending or which may be brought before a legislator in his official capacity.

"According to the inflexible rule the criminal statutes shall be construed strictly in favor of the accused, the language of the statute concludes there must be in existence a body with legal power and authority to act on the matter in question."

Farris, Mackey and Cummings were indicted in September after it became known that Cummings was attempting to collect \$8 each from policemen to pay for the passage of the salary increase bill. Cummings also is under burglary and larceny indictments not affected by today's decision.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS
OUSTER OF ASSESSOR SCHRAMM
Also Prohibits Trial of Goldstein's
Damage Suit Against Former
Governor Major.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 1.—The State Supreme Court today issued an order prohibiting Circuit Judge Shields of St. Louis from proceeding with the trial of the \$10,000 damage suit filed by Circuit Clerk Goldstein of St. Louis against former Gov. Major.

Goldstein weeks damages because Gov. Major did not issue his commission until January, 1917, though Goldstein was elected in November, 1916.

The Supreme Court held that the Governor is not liable to suit for such acts as refusing to issue a commission.

The Supreme Court also ousted Frank Schramm from the office of Assessor in St. Louis. Schramm attempted to hold this office by appointment of the Governor, but the Supreme Court held that it was a city office, governed by the St. Louis charter.

PRISONER BEGINS HUNT FOR
\$12,000 HE SAYS HE BURIED

Allen C. Thomas of Richville, O., who after being convicted of fraud two weeks ago in Pittsburgh, told that he had buried \$12,000 in a street in St. Louis, arrived this morning in custody of United States Marshal Boggs of Pittsburgh and Postoffice Inspector O'Leary to point out the place where he said the money was buried.

DE SAULLES CASE EXPECTED TO GO TO JURY TONIGHT

Alienists Testify for Prosecution
Concerning Mental Condition
of the Defendant.

SON'S NURSE TESTIFIES
Doctors Say in Their Opinion
Defendant 'Knew Nature and
Quality of Act.'

MINEOLA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—When "summing up addresses" began in Supreme Court here this afternoon, it was believed certain the fate of Mrs. Bianca de Saullès would early this evening be in the hands of the 12 jurors who are to decide her guilt or innocence of a charge of murdering her former husband, John L. de Saullès, Aug. 3.

Justice David P. Manning at noon indicated he would continue court until the issue was finally submitted to the jury.

Henry A. Utterhart, Mrs. de Saullès' chief of counsel, was expected to occupy about two hours in summarizing his side of the case. District Attorney Charles R. Weeks said he would not require more than 30 minutes to brief the prosecution's contentions to the jury. Utterhart preceded Weeks.

When both have finished Justice Manning is expected to take two hours in which to deliver his instructions to the jury. In case these periods are not exceeded by the attorneys or by Justice Manning, it was believed the jury would begin its deliberation at about 6 o'clock this evening.

Mrs. de Saullès' acquittal would be a gesture indicating relief when both sides announced "We rest."

Court immediately recessed for the luncheon period, and Mrs. de Saullès was escorted to the courtroom, accompanied by Mrs. Phineas Seaman, wife of the Nassau County Sheriff.

Justice Manning's charge to the jury is expected to take an additional two hours.

Walter R. Jones, the Justice of the Peace who presided at Mrs. de Saullès' preliminary hearing, was the witness called to the stand today. He declared his observation of Mrs. de Saullès following the shooting gave him the impression that she was rational.

In answer to a question from Attorney Utterhart, however, Jones added that her calm manner despite "the unusual circumstances" greatly surprised him.

George H. Hoffman, keeper of the Mineola Jail, supported Jones' opinion regarding Mrs. de Saullès' sanity of action and conversation during her imprisonment. Mrs. Anna Moon, the nurse whom John L. de Saullès, Jr., called "Boobie," was the next witness called to the stand.

Mrs. de Saullès' presentation to King George and Queen Mary during a visit to England in 1914. An airplane flight which the defendant took while there, numerous shopping excursions, and the fact that she was seen in the last few months for Red Cross work, were also mentioned.

Tending to Disprove Neglect.
This evidence was evidently intended by the prosecution to offset that given by other witnesses who said De Saullès neglected his wife while they were touring England.

Mrs. Mooney, according to witnesses for the defense, was the nurse retained by De Saullès, through whom he is alleged to have tried to alienate his son's affections for his mother.

Regarding the automobile accident during a visit to Chile in which Mrs. de Saullès claims she sustained severe injuries to her head, Mrs. Mooney said a doctor "took these stitches" in Mrs. de Saullès' chin following the accident and that her mistress attended a concert the same night the accident occurred.

The defense maintains Mrs. de Saullès was confined to bed for several days following the mishap. Mrs. Mooney said she had never seen Mrs. de Saullès cry "all the time I was with them."

She told of many theater and dinner parties which she said Mrs. de Saullès attended with her husband.

The witness said Mrs. de Saullès never complained to her of having severe headaches or periods of nervous exhaustion.

Frederick R. Couderc, widely known international law expert, whose prosecution declared Mrs. de Saullès called by telephone at his home in Oyster Bay the morning after the shooting, was placed on the stand by Weeks. He said his acquaintance with Mrs. de Saullès was of a casual nature.

On Couderc's statement that he would not be able to positively identify Mrs. de Saullès' voice, Justice Manning ruled out his further examination.

SCANDINAVIAN KINGS TO CONTINUE NEUTRAL

Rulers Reach Agreement at Conference and Arrange for the Exchange of Merchandise During the War.

CHRISTIANA, Friday, Nov. 30.—The Kings of Norway, Denmark and Sweden at their conference here, says an official statement, reached an agreement on the following points:

1. By reason of the harmony existing between the three countries, however long the war may last and whatever form it may take, the cordial relations and mutual confidence of the three kingdoms shall be maintained.

2. In conformity with the previous declarations and policies of the three countries, it is the full intention of their Governments each for itself to observe the utmost degree of neutrality toward all belligerent Powers.

3. The desire is expressed respectively to find one another with merchandise during the present difficulties and special representatives are to meet immediately to facilitate the exchange of merchandise. At the meeting there was a discussion in reference to legislation dealing with the relations of foreigners and Scandinavian subjects. An agreement also was reached regarding the continuation of preparatory measures toward safeguarding the common interests of neutrals during and after the war. The desirability of co-operation between the three countries was expressed as at previous conferences.

LIBERAL DONATIONS TO HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION Warns Pedestrians

Women Report Several Large Subscriptions in Early Hours of Day.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association's annual two-day campaign to raise funds to provide free hospital facilities for the poor, which began today, brought a liberal response from St. Louisans. Society women and girls stationed at downtown hotels and office buildings to receive offerings reported several thousands of dollars had been contributed up to noon.

Although many of the donations were in coins of small denomination a number of large individual subscriptions were reported, including a \$100 check received by the women in charge of collections in the Pierce building. Numerous \$1, \$5 and \$10 offerings were received.

Subscriptions poured in so rapidly at the Railway Exchange Building that additional collection boxes were ordered shortly after the workers put in their appearance. At noon more than \$500 had been donated by employees of various concerns located in the building. Liberal contributions also were made at the Jefferson, Planters and Statler hotels.

Members of the association expect this year's offerings to exceed those of last year, which amounted to \$38,729.95 despite the unprecedented fund raising activities carried on here in the last few months for Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other patriotic and charitable enterprises.

Elaborate preparations were made in many of the downtown hotels and office buildings for the women workers. Lobbies and corridors were decorated.

Soliciting is forbidden in a ruling issued by the association management.

Many office buildings in outlying parts of the city, hitherto unused by the charity workers, were represented in the list today.

Collections will be made in all St. Louis churches tomorrow for the fund. The money, received during the two-day effort, is apportioned among the St. Louis hospitals to provide free hospital facilities for any sick person unable to bear the expense.

Year's Hunting Fatalities Shows Loss
CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Hunting fatalities for the season of 1917 were cut down to 23 known cases, as compared with 36 in 1916 and 59 in 1915, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Tribune. There were only 11 seriously injured this year as compared with 41 in 1916 and 66 in 1915.

In Tomorrow's
Sunday Post-Dispatch.
Lord Northcliffe Tells Why It's
Going to Be a Long War—
Head of the British High Commission to the United States
Says Germany is far from
beaten, though she suffers.

Arthur Guy Empey, Author of
"Over the Top," the Best
War Story of the Year, Begins
a Series of Articles—The first
tells of a voyage he made on
a war horse ship to France, a
thrilling story of one of the
seamless sides of the world
conflict.

The Man Whom \$500,000 Could
Not Tempt—By burning a
piece of paper the existence
of which nobody but himself
knew he could have preserved
this sum for his wife. Read
about this extraordinary person.

Yankee Tutor Now at the Helm
in France—Something about
the American history of the
struggle was now in charge
of the destinies of our Sister
Republic.

Order Your Copy Today
The Post-Dispatch is the only evening paper in St. Louis with the Associated Press news service.

4000 OF BRITISH CAPTURED

Germans at Cambrai Report
Taking of Prisoners, Several
Batteries and Towns
of Graincourt, Anneux and
Cantaine.

Storming of Heights on West
Bank of Scheldt and on
Both Sides of the Bantux
Is Described.

British Report Minimizes
Results Attained—Heavy Attacks
in the Verdun Region
Are Repulsed.

By Associated Press.
BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The Germans yesterday captured 4000 British and several batteries in the Cambrai region, the War Office announces.

The statement says that between Moeuvres and Bourlon and from Fontaine and La Folla the Germans threw back the British to the villages of Graincourt, Anneux and Cantaine, stormed the heights on the west bank of the Scheldt, on both sides of the Bantux, and also captured Gonnelleu and Villers Guislain.

BRITISH ADMITS
GERMAN SUCCESS
Report Says Most of the Towns
and Guns Were Pulled
Back Safely.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Dec. 1.—In their operations in the Cambrai region yesterday the Germans began a turning movement, but the British were able to pull back most of their troops and guns at the first attack and save them from being caught. The British view up a certain number of guns.

So far as could be ascertained this morning no British guns were captured by the Germans.

The German casualties yesterday were exceedingly large. The British probably lost a considerable number of men.

There is no concealing the fact that the enemy gave the British an uncomfortable hour or two yesterday, but the situation this morning is not one to cause particular alarm.

Some scattered British in the front line may have fallen into the hands of the Germans, but most of the troops are reported to have been withdrawn safely. Some British units were repulsed by the German machine gunners.

Fighting is still proceeding in the Verdun region, but the British are continuing their counter attack.

Germans Repulsed in Violent Attacks on Verdun Front.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—German troops made a violent attack last night on the Verdun front, the War Office reports. Two efforts were defeated by the French, who after a severe engagement, held their line intact.

The statement follows:

"Attempts of the enemy to raid our positions in the region of Lorette, northwest of Rheims, and in the Argonne, near Chateau de Sedan, were repulsed by the French."

A successful incursion in the British man line near the heights of the Meuse, and brought down the German line on the right bank of the (Verdun front) the British line became intense in the sector between Beaumont and Chamfleur, and was followed by a violent attack of the enemy against our positions.

On the right bank of the Meuse, two efforts were made to break through our line. After a severe engagement, our line was maintained.

Germans Discomfited in Attacks on Cambrai Region.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The British last night made an attack on the Cambrai region, but the Germans repulsed the attack.

The British conducted a violent attack yesterday in an effort to break through the German line. The following is a summary of the results:

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANY WON'T BE GREEDY, SAYS VON KUEHLMANN

Statement That Teutons Have Large Peace Aims, Absurd, He Declares.

SPEECH IN REICHTAG

Principles Announced by Ruler in Petrograd Acceptable for Parley, He Says.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The German Foreign Secretary, Dr. von Kuehlmann, is quoted in a General News dispatch from Amsterdam as saying that the peace aims of Germany would enter a peace conference with large claims.

Von Kuehlmann Tells Reichstag of Attitude Toward Russia. The Reichstag today heard the Foreign Secretary's statement on the Russian situation. He said that the German government was not greedy and that the principles announced by the ruler in Petrograd were acceptable for a parley.

"Our eyes at the present moment are turned toward the East. Russia has set the world ablaze. The cause of bureaucrats and sycophants, rotten to the core, overruling the weak and misguiding though probably well-meaning autocrat, has brought about the mobilization of that country which was the actual and immediate cause of the giant catastrophe which befell the world.

"Now, however, Russia has swept aside the culprits and she is laboring to find through an armistice and peace an opportunity for her internal reconstruction. I need not supplement the clear words in which the Chancellor announced the attitude of the German government toward these aims. Here again our policy will adhere to the principle of firm but moderate statesmanship based upon facts. The principles hitherto announced to the world by the present rulers in Petrograd appear to be entirely acceptable as a basis for reorganization of affairs in the East—a reorganization which, while fully taking into account the rights of nations to determine their own destinies, is calculated permanently to safeguard the essential interests of the two great neighboring nations, Germany and Russia.

"I am profoundly convinced that we shall be able to pursue this policy in full agreement with our allies and take it, also with the almost unanimous moral support of the representatives of the German people here assembled—a fact which will give us action necessary weight."

After referring to the Teuton victory in Italy and to the bitterness caused in Germany by Italy's entrance into the war, Dr. von Kuehlmann said:

"Nevertheless there be some, who in the hour of utter collapse will withhold sympathy from the Italian people."

The effect of Germany's military successes, the foreign secretary said, was noticeable also in England and France.

"Germany," the speaker said, "the latest words spoken by the Emperor at the outset of the war have during the war borne fruit and have developed relations between the people and the crown which have on the basis of the most sincere and mutual confidence forever more been rendered freer and more active and therefore stronger."

"In Germany the Government is carrying out the program laid down by the Chancellor yesterday, not giving way under party pressure, but rather proceeding with clear perception of historical necessity. The development has been actually opposite that of England and France where freedom of thought and freedom of speech have been suppressed by violent and brutal means. In these countries which had been democracies, things are tending more and more toward absolute dictatorship."

"France, actuated by the dogged desire to continue the war which makes its mainstay in President Poincaré, Clemenceau has been called to power as the last card in the game. At the same time that in Germany the Chancellor is making the Government program a matter of detailed discussion with the vari-

Groups of Women Who Were Busy Today Collecting Funds for Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association



At top (left to right)—Mrs. Charles Parsons Pettus, Mrs. George Simmons and Mrs. J. Lawrence Moran, with young Tom Pettus in the foreground. At bottom (left to right)—Mrs. Huntington Smith and Mrs. Ralph McKittrick at the Post-Dispatch Building.

ous parties. In France the newspapers devoted to Premier Clemenceau are praising him for having constituted his Cabinet entirely without consulting Parliament in an absolutely dictatorial manner and as one of the first functions of the Government the ruthless suppression of pacifist efforts is announced.

"In England the development which has now occurred in France took place some time ago. The party for war to the end brought Lloyd George to the fore. He was invested with powers under which, disregarding the provisions so dear to the British constitution he was made defacto dictator."

The Foreign Secretary said Mr. Lloyd George probably had not quite come up to the expectations of his friends but that inasmuch as there seemed to be no one to surpass him in the determination to carry on the war, unless Lord Northcliffe should be resorted to, "we may probably for some time to come to see the western front as a battlefield of the dictators, discussing in full harmony questions regarding the command of the allied forces."

Contending that British statesmen were astoundingly ignorant of Germany, Dr. von Kuehlmann said by way of illustration that Lord Robert Cecil had planned down the British Government to the story of utilization by the Germans of the bodies of the dead and had declared that the reported plan to institute polygamy in Germany was characteristic of German views and institutions.

The foreign secretary then told his hearers it had been said Germany had shown great reserve on account of the fact that she had a fraudulent design and that once Germany assumed the war she would have developed relations between the people and the crown which have on the basis of the most sincere and mutual confidence forever more been rendered freer and more active and therefore stronger."

"In Germany the Government is carrying out the program laid down by the Chancellor yesterday, not giving way under party pressure, but rather proceeding with clear perception of historical necessity. The development has been actually opposite that of England and France where freedom of thought and freedom of speech have been suppressed by violent and brutal means. In these countries which had been democracies, things are tending more and more toward absolute dictatorship."

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A Lively Friday!

Realizing that Christmas is rapidly approaching, and that there are but 19 more selling days remaining before this Holiday, our Home Merchants, as usual, concentrated their store news to a remarkable extent in yesterday's (Friday) Post-Dispatch.

To be exact they bought

132 Cols.

in the Post-Dispatch alone, and on the same day these

108 Cols.

in 3 out of all 4 of the other papers combined.

Look Here, Mr. Doubting Merchant!

You can tell a few people about your merchandise by word of mouth—a few more by circulars, but if you want to tell them all—the tell them through The Post-Dispatch which tells everybody word telling every day in the week.

QUALITY AND QUANTITY CIRCULATION

Average for the First 6 Months, 1917:

Sunday, 362,853 Daily and Sunday, 195,985

92% Weekday in St. Louis and Suburbs.

"FIRST IN EVERYTHING."

SLAV AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE OUSTED BY TROTSKY

Maklorkoff's Participation in Allies Conference Considered State Offense.

OPPOSED BOLSHEVIKI

Minister Had Predicted Fall of Maximalists Within Short Time.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Nov. 30.—M. Maklorkoff, the Russian Ambassador to France, has been dismissed from his post by Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik Commissary for Foreign Affairs. This action was taken because the Ambassador participated in the inter-allied conference which was considered a state offense entailing a heavy penalty.

Ambassador Maklorkoff, who was appointed by the Kerensky government, arrived in Paris on November 7, but up to this time has not presented his letters to the French Government as he has been waiting to see what happens in Russia. He sits in the inter-allied conference with special invitation and as an unofficial observer.

M. Maklorkoff in interviews during the past month has expressed his opposition to the Bolsheviks. On Nov. 28 he predicted the fall of the Maximalists within a short time.

Embassy in Washington Has No Advice on Dismissal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In explaining lack of official advice here of the dismissal of the Russian Ambassador to France, the Russian Embassy here announced that it has had no formal relations with the Bolsheviks since their overthrow of the Kerensky regime.

Austria Will Enter Peace Parley in Spirit of Conciliation, Premier Says.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—Referring to the Austro-Hungarian Government's acceptance of the Russian invitation to discuss a armistice, Dr. von Seydler, the Premier, in addressing the lower house of the Reichsrath, is quoted in a Vienna dispatch as saying:

"The Austro-Hungarian Government, in view of its repeatedly proclaimed position, has decided to conduct negotiations in a spirit of conciliation. The Government is confident that it will make possible fruitful co-operations of the nations in the future."

"With those states which on the basis of the present Russian invitation conclude peace, the Austro-Hungarian Government will endeavor to attain a peace which will be honorable for both sides and directed by the principle that there shall be no territorial or economic oppression. The Government will acknowledge the right of the state negotiating for peace to grant their nations full liberty of decision regarding the future of their estate and will refrain from interference with their internal affairs, but for its part, will demand that there be no intervention in our own national organization."

The Premier declared that the Austrian state has ever opportunity to conclude its own political destinies. In express agreement with the replies to the Russian peace offers, Christian Socialist deputies inquired whether Rumania had made a similar offer to the central Powers.

Russian Legation at Amsterdam Indignant at Bolsheviki.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—A memorandum expressing indignation at the publication in Petrograd of treaties concluded between Russia and the allies was presented to the Dutch Foreign Minister on Friday by the Russian Charge d'Affaires here. The memorandum says that the action of the Bolshevik Government amounts to a shameful violation by those responsible of the obligations entered into.

It adds:

"News of the attempt by the Maximalists to conclude a separate armistice with the allies has been received at the Russian legation here with a feeling of indignation and protest which the healthy elements of all Russia undoubtedly share."

BREAKS NECK IN STAIR FALL

Alleged Intruder in Home Injured While Fleeing From Housewife.

A man who said that he was Charles Kelly, 47 years old, no particular place of abode, fell down a flight of steps yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Florence Skomski, 1438 North Ninth street, while being chased with a broom by Mrs. Skomski.

His neck was broken and he was sent to the city hospital. Mrs. Skomski told the police that she had caught the man taking empty bottles and that when she ordered him away he struck her.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO.—the store of "worth-while" gifts on credit. Diamond Rings and La Vallieres, \$10 up; Diamond Brooches, \$7 up; Diamond Cuff Links, \$8 up; Diamond Scarf Pins, \$5 up. Loftis Bros. & Co., 32 floor, 308 N. 6th st. Open evenings.

Canada Overseas Victory Loan

TORONTO, Dec. 1.—Canada has oversubscribed its \$500,000,000 Victory Loan by almost \$5,000,000, according to a official announcement. This total does not include final reports from some provinces and with one day to go, officials are confident that \$550,000,000 will be reached.

BOLSHEVIKI PRINT PURPORTED ENTENTE OFFERS TO GREECE

Bulgaria Also Said to Have Received Proposal From the Allies.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Details of a series of documents published by the Bolshevik Government relating to successive concessions offered to Greece for the purpose of inducing her to assist Serbia are sent by the Petrograd correspondent of the Times.

These included an offer of Southern Albania, excepting Avlona, an offer of territory in Asia Minor and other offers at the expense of Turkey. These all came to nothing for various reasons. One document, it is added, deals with a proposal to hand over Kavala to Bulgaria if Bulgaria joined the entente allies.

In response to an invitation from the British Government the number of aviators complete their course of instruction in England 12 naval aviators will leave there shortly for Europe.

SLATER FILES ON ESTATE 15

HOURS AFTER BROKER IS KILLED

Public Administrator Starts Action in Court Morning After Trave Elmore's Death.

Public Administrator Slater yesterday morning at 10:25 o'clock filed on the estate of Trave Elmore, 39 years old, broker, of 525 Clara avenue, who was killed Thursday evening at 7:15 p. m. when his automobile skidded into a post at Washington and Union avenues. He died in an ambulance on the way to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Elmore's wife is ill in a hospital at Jacksonville, Ill., and two daughters and a son are visiting his father, V. C. Elmore, at Ashland, Ind. The father was notified and was reported on his way to St. Louis.

AMERICAN GUARDSMEN BEGIN TARGET PRACTICE OVERSEAS

Men Show Familiarity With Operation of the Automatic Rifles.

By Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Nov. 30.—A large number of American national guardsmen today began practice with automatic rifles. Target ranges have been erected at various points and at these the men fired all day. Some excellent shooting was done, the men showing familiarity with the operation of the rifles.

Some of the newly arrived units from the Eastern and Western states were introduced to the sharpshooting helmet. They are being hiked over long distances in order that they may get used to the weight and peculiar fit of this headgear.

The national guardsmen are showing special interest in the tanks. Many men in at least one contingent have applied for tank duty and it is probable that many of them will be transferred.

PAULY ESTATE INVENTORIED

Personal Property Valued at \$199,471.26 Real Estate at \$199,471.26

An inventory of the estate of Peter C. Pauly Sr., of 2332 South Grand avenue, principal owner of the Pauly Jail Building Co., who died Sept. 1 last, filed in the Probate Court today, shows that he left personal property valued at \$199,471.26 and several parcels of valuable real estate.

Among the items listed in the inventory are: Cash, \$6644; stocks, \$44,730; bonds, \$20,996; notes, \$454; accounts, \$82,540.86; and chattels, \$730.

37% More For Your Money Get the Genuine HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—some cold tablets now 30c for 24 tablets. Priced on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 37c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—malaria in 7 days—back if it fails. 24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store. Mention Post-Dispatch when answering this advertisement.

Don't wear a veil to cover up skin trouble Resinol makes sick skins well

Is your appearance marred by unsightly patches of eruption? There is no need of enduring such discomfort because, unless it is due to some serious internal condition, Resinol Ointment is almost sure to clear the trouble away—promptly, easily, and at little expense.

Resinol Soap should usually be used with Resinol Ointment. The Resinol Ointment is the only one that is able to penetrate the skin and reach the seat of the eruption. It is the only one that is able to penetrate the skin and reach the seat of the eruption. It is the only one that is able to penetrate the skin and reach the seat of the eruption.

WARRANT FOR WOMAN ON A GAMBLING CHARGE

Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell's Apartment Was Raided Sept. 29, and Cards Seized.

Warrants were issued today by Prosecuting Attorney Sidener against Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell of the American Hotel, formerly of 805 North Newstead avenue, charging her with being the keeper of a gambling house, and against Mrs. Mary Kennedy, W. G. Payne, John C. Powell, Fielding L. Staley, Morris Coppersmith and George Pirosh, charging them with gambling.

Mrs. Campbell's apartment at 838 Maple avenue was raided Sept. 29 by detectives, who found Mrs. Campbell and another woman and several men playing poker. Many decks of cards were seized and some of them are said to have been marked in a manner to indicate the high cards and low cards.

Shortly after the raid Mrs. Campbell gave up the apartment and moved to the American Hotel. Two weeks ago detectives were informed that she was preparing to conduct card games for money at the hotel. They went to her room and arrested her. Bernard P. Bogy of 5843 Maple avenue, went on her bond for \$500.

Prosecuting Attorney Sidener said today that when the evidence is produced persons who have been playing at Mrs. Campbell's games will be greatly surprised.

HOPE GIVEN UP FOR 14 MEN ENTOMBED IN ILLINOIS MINE

Rescuers Continue Search in Shaft Near Christopher and Recover Four Bodies.

Rescuers today continued their search for the 14 miners still entombed in the Old Ben coal mine, which was wrecked by an explosion Thursday night. No hope is held forth that the men survive.

A report that the large electric motor in the mine was still running, as only rescue workers and mine officials are allowed near the workings. Thus far only four bodies have been recovered.

WABASH TRAIN IN WRECK

Fine Coaches Derailed When Engine Breaks Down Near Cahokia Creek.

Four cars of passenger train No. 3, bound to St. Louis from Detroit, were derailed at Edwardsville at 8:30 a. m. today when a part of the mechanism of the engine broke near Cahokia Creek. Two express cars, a combination baggage and smoker and a day coach were overturned. A sleeper, also derailed, remained upright. No one was injured.

Arrangements were made to bring the passengers to St. Louis on an interurban line. The wreck held up an outbound passenger train from St. Louis. Passengers on this train were transferred to an Illinois Central train.

Woman Anarchist Found Guilt.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 1.—Miss Louise Oliver, self-declared anarchist, was found guilty on each of the nine charges brought against her under the Federal espionage laws. Her bail was increased from \$2000 to \$7500 and she was placed in custody of the United States Marshal's office.

SATURDAY GERMAN CLASSES RE-OPENED IN SEVEN SCHOOLS

Work Is Continued Despite Protests Made by Citizens to Board of Education.

Saturday schools for the teaching of German were reopened in seven public school buildings today, despite protests that have been made to the Board of Education. The classes are conducted by the German School Society at the Lafayette, 150 Harrison, Blair, Clay, Garfield, Rose Fanning and Mount Pleasant schools.

A petition circulated by Mrs. J. P. Torrell of 5291 Washington boulevard and bearing names of 150 persons opposed to permitting the use of the school buildings for that purpose, recently was presented to the Board of Education.

A Post-Dispatch reporter who visited the Lafayette School today found an attendance of 25. W. C. Gesch, the teacher, said the highest attendance last year was 40. He added that the students showed greater interest in their work than in any previous year. The number of pupils at the other schools is about the same today as last year, he said, with the exception of Mount Pleasant, where it is larger.

EAST ST. LOUIS RIOTER PLEADS GUILTY AND IS FINED \$50

Joseph Dickerson, Who Was Acquitted of Conspiracy Charge, Pays Fine and Is Released.

Joseph Dickerson of East St. Louis, who was tried with Richard Brockway and others on a charge of conspiracy to incite the East St. Louis race riot, and was acquitted, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Belleville Circuit Court to a charge of rioting and was fined \$50 and costs. Four other charges of rioting and conspiracy against him were dismissed. Dickerson paid his fine and was released. He had been in jail 12 weeks.

Two charges of assault and one of rioting against John Rogers, who was acquitted earlier in the week, were dismissed by Judge Crow and Rogers, who has spent 108 days in jail, was ordered released.

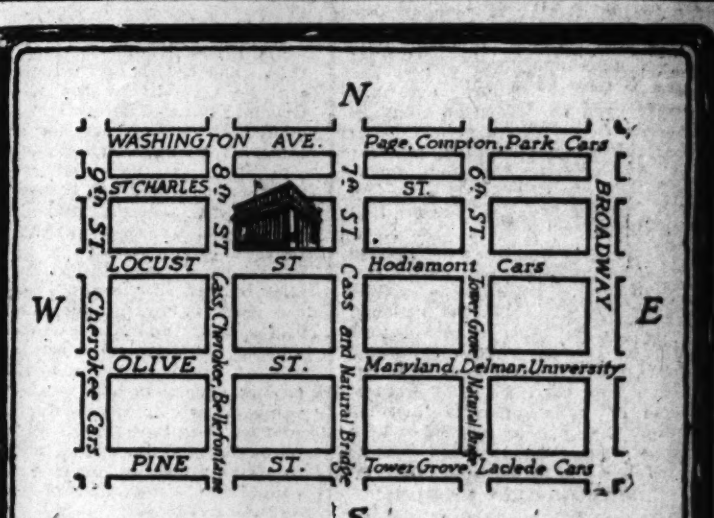
Motions for new trials for John Tlach and John Johnson, both under penitentiary sentences for conspiracy to incite rioting, were filed yesterday.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS VERDICT IN BOY'S DEATH

Coroner's Jury Finds Street Car Conductor Was Negligent in Giving Motorman Signal.

Fred Gihring, a United Railways conductor, of 3952A Blaine avenue, was held for criminal carelessness by a Coroner's jury today in connection with the death of Francis Finn, 14 years old, of 1213 Ohio avenue. Gihring was arrested last night at the request of the Coroner, following the death of the boy. The inquest yesterday.

Gihring was in charge of a Park car which backed into a Compton car at Nebraska and Park avenues Tuesday evening and killed the boy. Finn was standing on the coupling bar of the Park car trailer. According to the testimony, Gihring was on the forward car. It was necessary for the motorman to back, and witnesses said Gihring gave him the bell without waiting for the conductor of the trailer to signal.



The Mercantile Trust Company at Eighth and Locust Sts. is easy to reach from any part of St. Louis or its suburbs. Any line will transfer you. If your Mercantile Savings Account is opened on or before December 31st, it will draw interest from December 1st.

Mercantile Trust Company (Member Federal Reserve System—U.S. Government Protection) Eighth and Locust Sts. Open Monday Evenings Until 7:30 P.M. Savings Accounts can be opened and deposits made by mail.

NOTICE! On and After Dec. 3d Baltimore & Ohio Local Train No. 63

Will leave St. Louis at 7:00 A. M. (Instead of 7:10 A. M. as at present) F. D. GILDERSLEEVE, Agent, Gen. Pass Agt. 316 N. Broadway

Don't wear a veil to cover up skin trouble Resinol makes sick skins well

Is your appearance marred by unsightly patches of eruption? There is no need of enduring such discomfort because, unless it is due to some serious internal condition, Resinol Ointment is almost sure to clear the trouble away—promptly, easily, and at little expense.

Resinol Soap should usually be used with Resinol Ointment. The Resinol Ointment is the only one that is able to penetrate the skin and reach the seat of the eruption. It is the only one that is able to penetrate the skin and reach the seat of the eruption. It is the only one that is able to penetrate the skin and reach the seat of the eruption.

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GIBSON TELLS OF BURGOMASTER MAX'S CLASH WITH GERMANS

Teutons Had Not Sufficient Sense of Humor to Appreciate His Irony in Flag Proclamation and So They Arrested Him, Thus Making Outbreak They Feared More Imminent.

This is the twenty-third installment of Mr. Gibson's diary of his observations of the war to be published in the Post-Dispatch.

By HUGH GIBSON,
First Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels Until America Broke With Germany.

(Copyright by Doubleday, Page & Co., Copyright by Otis F. Wood, Inc., SEPTEMBER 17 (Continued))

THE rain stopped as we got into the motor and started back toward Malines with the idea of locating the other battery of chousiers. There was a sharp volley of three toots on Col. DuCane's horn, and we came to a sudden stop, with the emergency brakes on, to receive the information that it was 2 o'clock and time for lunch. None of us had kept any track of time, and all were ready to go sailing along indefinitely without food. As soon as we had noticed the time, however, we all became instantly hungry, and moved along, looking for a good place for lunch. I had the happy idea of suggesting the convent where we had taken refuge on Thursday, and thither we repaired to be most warmly greeted by all the nuns, and most particularly by the little Irish sister who was overjoyed to see British uniforms and hear some war news that she could believe. She hailed me with, "Oh! and it's the ripresentative of the President!" The nuns gave us a table in the park and two big benches, and we got out our bread and cheese and chocolate and a few other things that Col. DuCane had found somewhere, and had a most comfortable meal with a towering pitcher of beer brought out from the convent, to give us valor for the afternoon's work.

After lunch we went back through Malines again, through the railroad yards, bumping over the tracks, and toward Muisen and Rymennan to see the other batteries. I was struck in going through the railway yards, which I had always seen teeming with activity and movement, to see that all the rails are covered deep with rust—probably for the first time. Think of it!

After leaving Muisen, our road lay for a mile or so along a canal with open fields on either side. Then we came to a broad canal, and the Colonel told the staff officer to keep a sharp lookout and be ready with his revolver and a bayonet fixed to a burst of speed. That military genius replied with an air of assurance: "Oh, that's all right. They cannot cross the canal. The Colonel continued himself to say: 'No, but bullets can!' Little Napoleon said nothing more, but I noticed that he unstrapped his revolver without loss of time.

We were bowling along the road, looking for the battery, when there was the most enormous noise which tore the earth asunder and the universe trembled. I looked around to the left, and there not more than a hundred feet away were those three husky French guns which had just gone off right over our heads! We had found them all right, but I should prefer to find them in some other way next time.

We spent a little time looking at them, and Ferguson had them get out some of the explosive and show me. It was in long strips that look for all the world like chewing gum—the strips about the same proportions, only longer. I fail to see, however, how they can be made to blow up.

After a bit we got back into the cars, and started out to cruise around to the Belgian left wing and watch a little of the infantry fighting at close quarters. We were soon again running into strangers, who informed us that the th Division was being driven back, and that a retreat was in progress. Soon we came upon supply trains and ammunition wagons making for the rear, to be out of the way of the troops when they began to move. We were not anxious to be tangled up in the midst of a retreat, and obliged to spend the night trying to work our way out of it, so we moved ahead and got back to Liège as fast as we could. It was raining hard as we came in, and we took refuge in the Hotel de Ville, where the Colonels read their telegrams and sent off a report to London. One of their telegrams brought the unwelcome news that Ferguson was also recalled to England. They are evidently hard put to it to find enough officers to handle the volunteer forces. It will have to stay on for a few days, but Col. DuCane came back with us and left the next morning for England by way of Ostend.

Summoned by the Queen.

When we got back to the hotel after a fast run, I found that Inglebleek, the King's secretary, had been around twice for me, and wanted me to go at once to the palace. I jumped into the car and ran over there, to learn that the Queen wanted to see me. She was then at dinner, and he thought it would do the next time I came up—she seems to have wanted more news of Brussels—nothing pressing. She had told Inglebleek to give me a set of the pictures she had taken of the damage done to the Cathedral at Malines. They are interesting as a matter of record.

Mr. Francis had another good bulletin from the War Office, and was summing. The colleagues came and hovered round the table, and chorused with satisfaction.

Heavy cannonading continued well into the night, to cover the advance

Humor From the Trenches

Drawn by Capt. Bruce Bainsfather of the British Army in Flanders.



Produced by the Post-Dispatch by Special Arrangement with the London Bytander.

amount of stock in what these placards tell us, although they have sometimes told us the truth, and consequently there is a great demand for the few copies of Dutch and English newspapers that are smuggled across the border and brought to Brussels. The prices vary according to the number of papers to be had, and run from 5 francs to 100 francs for a single copy of the Times. Those who do not care to spend so much can rent a paper by the hour—and customers are not wanting on this basis. By way of discouraging this traffic I saw that the Germans have shot several men caught smuggling papers. Those caught selling them in Brussels are arrested and given stiff terms of imprisonment. All taxis disappeared many days ago and all together the normal life of the town has ceased. It will be a rollicking place from now on.

German Officers Insult American Woman.

Miss T—, an American owning a school here, was in late this afternoon to complain of the behavior of a couple of officers and gentlemen who did her the honor of calling upon her. They came swaggering in, asked whether a certain German girl had attended the school, and demanded her portrait. On being refused, they became nasty and finally overpowered the two women who were there alone and they found some snap shots and handed over a couple of them. Then they demanded a post card with a picture of the school, wrote a message to the girl, and tried to compel the two women to sign it. They flatly refused, and in a rage, the elder German tore up the card, threw it at Miss T—, and flung down the photographs and stamped out of the house, slamming the door.

The Minister is going over to see the military authorities in the morning and make some remarks that they will not forget in a hurry. The puppets ought to be home whipped. September 18th.—Repressive measures are getting stronger and more severe. The Germans have now ordered the Belgians to take down their flags. Lutwitz, the Military Governor, has posted an Avis on the subject which is worth reproducing in full:

The population of Brussels, understanding well its own interests, has generally, since the arrival of the German troops, maintained order and quiet. For this reason, I have not yet forbidden the display of Belgian flags, which is regarded as a provocation by the German troops living in or passing through Brussels. Purely in order to avoid having our troops led to acting on their own initiative, I now call upon houseowners to take down their Belgian flags.

The Military Government, in putting this measure into effect, has not the slightest intention of wounding the susceptibilities and dignity of the citizens. It is intended solely to protect the citizens against harm.

Brussels, Sept. 16, 1914.

BARON VON LUTWITZ, General and Governor.

Encounter With an Indecent "Spy" Dined at the palace in a din of German officers. Bulle, Pousette and Risels kept me in countenance. There were also some twenty or thirty Austrian officers—the first we have seen. They were quiet and well behaved, and contrasted sharply with the allies.

Brussels, Sept. 15, 1914.—This

morning our Vice Consul came in from Ghent bringing with him a pouch and a huge bag of letters and telegrams. These had been sent to him from Antwerp yesterday, and he made a run through the lines early this morning, having been turned back several times on account of small engagements between Belgian and German outposts. This morning a Dutchman came in to see me, and after showing me a lot of papers, to establish that he was somebody entirely different, told me that he was a British spy. He then launched into a long yarn about his travels through the country and the things he had seen, unloading on me a lot of military information or misinformation that he seemed anxious to have me understand. After he had run down I asked why he had honored me with his confidence, and was somewhat startled to have him answer that he had no way of getting into the country, and that he was charged with the protection of British interests I might have an opportunity to pass it on where it would do the most good. He seemed rather pained at my remarks, and down his reproachful when I told him that he may have been a German spy just trying to find out whether we were charged with the protection of British interests I might have an opportunity to pass it on where it would do the most good. He seemed rather pained at my remarks, and down his reproachful when I told him that he may have been a German spy just trying to find out whether we were charged with the protection of British interests I might have an opportunity to pass it on where it would do the most good.

U. S. TO TRY TO IMPORT MORE WAR SUPPLIES

Trade Board Will Bring Pressure to Bear to Reduce Arbitrary Embargo Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Pressure will be brought to bear by Federal export and import control to induce foreign Governments to relax in favor of American manufacturers, arbitrary embargo restrictions which have prevented valuable war supplies from reaching this country.

The War Trade Board, in a statement published today, expresses an unequivocal determination to effect a form of reciprocity between this Government and nations which have commodities needed here for war preparations.

Supplies not obtainable here include especially tin, rubber, wool, ferro-manganese, leather, flax and jute.

The German attitude of yesterday, ordering the Belgians taken down their flags, was very foolish, and for a time we thought there might be trouble. If the flags had been ordered down the day the Germans came in there would not have been half as much resentment, but, on the contrary, they began by proclaiming that the patriotic feelings of the people would be scrupulously respected. Max, the Burgomaster, got out a little proclamation of his own which served to soothe the feelings of the people. After expressing some views as to the German order, he says:

"I ask the population of the town to give a fresh example of self-restraint and greatness of soul which it has already so often shown during these sad days."

"Let us provisionally accept the sacrifice which is imposed upon us; let us take down our flags in order to avoid conflicts, and patiently await the hour of redress."

Soon flags were coming down all over the city, and there was not a murmur. An hour after Max's proclamation was posted, however, German soldiers were running about covering them with sheets of white paper. The military authorities were furious because Max had intimated in his poster that the present situation would not endure forever, and that the Belgian flag would fly again over Brussels. In their unimaginative way they sent down a squad of soldiers and arrested him. He was taken to headquarters, and brought before Von Lutwitz, who told him

MEANS' FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS ARE TRACED AT TRIAL

Prosecution Introduces Testimony in Effort to Establish Motive in Murder Charge.

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 1.—By testimony of Chicago bankers the prosecution at the trial of Gaston B. Means, for the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, today continued, to trace the many and sometimes spectacular financial transactions of Means, with the intent of showing he was using the securities and money of the dead woman and her mother, for his own benefit and thus established a motive to support the charge of murder.

As the first witness today the State introduced Edward F. Mack, vice president of the Central Trust Co. of Illinois, who testified that on Dec. 13, 1916, Gaston B. Means applied to him for a loan of \$30,000, offering \$38,000 of securities as collateral. The loan was negotiated and a check for \$30,000, less interest, was given to Means. The check was identified by the witness.

The securities put up as collateral for the loan were part of those which Means had taken a few days earlier from the Merchants Loan and Trust Co., when, according to previous evidence, the trust of \$125,000 created by Mrs. King in favor of Mrs. Robinson had been revoked.

At maturity of the note in June, 1917, Mack testified, Means asked for a renewal which was declined. Means asked the bank to sell the collateral securities and pay the note, which the bank did, paying Means the surplus.

Mack testified further that at the time the loan was made by Means the latter offered him his choice from a list of securities aggregating something like \$75,000.

N. M. Garretson of the Illinois Trust Co., Chicago, next witness called by the State to prove that Means took another list of securities, Dec. 26, 1916, to the Illinois Trust Co. and got a loan of \$15,000, putting up about \$25,000 as collateral. The State contends that Means took the securities composing the \$125,000 trust held by the Merchants Loan and Trust Co. for the benefit of Mrs. Robinson and disposed of them for his own benefit at various banks.

Garretson identified a transcript of an account showing that Means deposited in about one month's time in January and February, 1917, more than \$105,000 and drew it all out within a period of about 30 days, ending Sept. 27, 1917.

Mrs. King's Mother Testifies.

Mrs. Anna L. Robinson, the aged mother of Mrs. King, testified for the prosecution yesterday at the trial. When Mrs. Robinson was being taken to court in her wheel chair, Henry Deltach, known as Means' "body guard," met the party at the door, raised his hands and cried:

"Don't take that woman in there."

Court attendants brushed the man aside, ending the second effort to halt the progress of the gray-haired and feeble witness. The first had come a few moments earlier when Mrs. Mary C. Melvin, sister of the dead woman, who sat with the defense at the preliminary trial, tried to reach her mother when she was brought up the stairway.

Mrs. Robinson testified that the signature on a document used by Means to revoke a trust fund of \$125,000 held in the Merchants Loan and Trust Co. of Chicago for Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. King was not her signature. Later, however, on cross-examination, she failed to identify her signature on checks payable to her and on which she admitted she had received the money.

Means Charged With Interference.

The witness told a long story of how, during the two years preceding her daughter's death at Blackwelder Spring, near here, on the night of Aug. 29, Means had been instrumental in keeping Mrs. King away from her. If she and her daughter did meet by chance, Mrs. Robinson testified, Means always interfered. On one occasion, she said, Means moved her from a hotel on short notice, saying that a woman had arrived at the hotel who was liable to "give them trouble."

HEAVY FOG DELAYS TRAFFIC, CAUSES SEVERAL ACCIDENTS

Street Cars Move Slowly and Hundreds Arrive Late at Work.

An extremely heavy fog, mixed with smoke in the early hours today impeded street car and automobile traffic and caused hundreds of St. Louisans to be late at their offices and places of employment. Traffic accidents were reported from various parts of the city.

The fog was densest between 6 and 8 a. m. in the hours when the east-bound street car traffic is heaviest. The strongest headlights penetrated it for a distance of only a few feet. It was impossible to see across even a narrow street, and some of the largest downtown buildings were not visible half a block away.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock the fog lifted at times, but its density was intermittent and just when it seemed about to clear it would fall again with all its original thickness and impenetrability.

Street Cars Move Slowly.

Street car schedules were entirely disrupted. Motormen exercised great caution in operating their cars, but in several cases were unable to avoid collisions. Cars ordinarily scheduled to come downtown in 35 minutes consumed an hour or more in the fog.

Two automobiles and two street cars figured in a collision at Grand and Castlemans avenues about 7:30 a. m. A southbound car struck an automobile driven by Edward Schwartz of 3540 Missouri-avenue, going in the same direction. An instant later an automobile being driven east on Castlemans avenue struck Schwartz's machine, and then the street car which had started all the trouble was bumped into by another car behind it. The police reported nobody was injured in this trio of collisions.

C. Wiedmer, a dentist, of 3533 Halliday avenue, was arrested at 2 o'clock this morning following a collision between his automobile and a bakery wagon at Grand avenue and Market street. Both auto and wagon were damaged, but no one was hurt.

Three women passengers were injured in a collision between Page line cars at Pendleton and Finney avenues. They were taken to a nearby car shed. They were bruised and cut, flying glass and one complained her back was wrenched. Their injuries were said not to be serious.

Two Case line cars had a rear-end collision at St. Louis and LaBodin avenues.

A street car hit a wagon at Union and St. Louis avenues.

A Lee line car struck a milk wagon at Grand and Kosuth avenues. Two automobiles collided at Union and Easton avenues.

In these accidents no one was seriously injured as to require surgical or medical treatment, the police said.

A negro girl was hit by a motor truck at Eighteenth and Morgan streets and was taken to the city hospital.

Weather Forecaster Hayes said the thickness of the air was due almost entirely to fog and that smoke had very little to do with it. The fog, he said, was general throughout the middle Mississippi Valley and the lower Mississippi River, extending up the Missouri River to St. Joseph and up the Mississippi River to Davenport. The fog he said was due to condensation of the damp atmosphere when the temperature dropped during the night.

About 9:15 a. m. the fog started to lift and the sun peeped out, giving promise of a clear day.

WHY GIVE TRIFLING PRESENTS when the price of a box of candy will secure beautiful and lasting gifts—such as a Diamond Ring, La Valliere, Wrist Watch, Bracelet, etc. Credit terms. Loftis Bros. & Co., 24 floor, 208 N. 5th st. Open evenings.—ADV.

LANSLOWNE SAYS PEACE LETTER WAS ALL HIS OWN WORK

Denies That Idea of Message Was Suggested to Him by Other Persons.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Marquis of Lansdowne was interviewed by the Daily Express concerning his letter and said:

"I should like it known that the letter was entirely my own. I consulted nobody about it. An absurd idea has been spread that the suggestion was made by other persons. I wish to deny that."

Lord Lansdowne declined to discuss the opportunities of the letter or the possible effect in discouraging people concerning the purposes and prospects of the war, and added:

"I have really nothing to add to what I have already said. I am not a man who can hardly allow myself to be cajoled about it. The subject is necessarily too controversial."

The letter of the Marquis of Lansdowne continues to be depressed and frankly denounced in all Governmental quarters. J. Austen Chamberlain, former Secretary for India, in a speech at Northampton said his colleagues, both in and out of office, viewed the letter with unforgotten regret. It was unfortunate and inopportune, because at the present moment, when Italy and Rumania were invaded and Russia was in the throes of revolution, nothing ought to be said or written throwing doubt on the loyalty of Great Britain to her allies.

Some Welcome Letter.

Although at present the attacks made against the Marquis of Lansdowne are mostly vocal, there appears to be a considerable body of liberal opinion which welcomes his letter and much interest is being exhibited in what the press of the United States has to say on the subject. There is also a deal of curiosity as to what support the Marquis of Lansdowne may have had among the political leaders, it being believed that he was not likely to publish such an appeal without some such acquiescence.

Denounced by Unionists.

An authorized report concerning the Unionist meeting of yesterday says it was attended by 1500 representatives of Unionist bodies throughout the country, and that resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring the publication of the letter of the Marquis of Lansdowne as a declaration of firm adherence to the war aims of the allies, as defined by the premier, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Asquith, it was decided that the resolutions should be wired to the Premier and Mr. Balfour at Paris.

Her Signed Letter Proves This. Read it.

"I was all run down, had no strength, no appetite and a bad cough, so that a good deal of the time I was unfit for work. My druggist told me about Vinol. I took it, and my cough soon disappeared, my appetite improved and I am strong and well again."—Mrs. Irene Davis, 50 Bussell St., Keene, N. H.

Vinol is a constitutional cod liver and iron remedy which creates an appetite, aids digestion, enriches the blood, and in this natural manner creates strength. We guarantee it. Chester Kent & Co., Chemists, Vinol is sold in St. Louis by Wolff, Wilson Drug Co. and by all other drug stores that display the Vinol agency sign, and at the best drug store in every town and city in the country.—ADVERTISEMENT.

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WOMAN STRONG

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VERDICT REACHED IN TRIAL OF NEGRO TROOPS FOR MUTINY

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 1.—A verdict has been reached in the court martial of the 25 negroes of the Twenty-Fourth Infantry charged with murder, mutiny and rioting, as a result of the uprising at Houston, Aug. 21. The verdict will be reviewed before being made public.

The 53 defendant negroes yesterday were brought to the post chapel at Fort Sam Houston, where the trial was held. This compliance with military rules was the only evidence of the verdict. The negroes were taken back to the cavalry guard house.

Col. George Dunn, Advocate General of the Southern Department now will review the findings of the court martial. After that they will go to Gen. J. W. Ruckman, commander of the department. If either disapproves they may be returned to the court for further consideration, but they may not be changed. Penalties if any may be mitigated by Gen. Ruckman but may not be increased. The trial occupied one month, beginning Nov. 1.

Mrs. James Harriman Dies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Mrs. James Harriman, friend of Patti and Sembrich and at whose Paris home Empress Eugenie stayed a refugee from the Paris mobs in 1870, died at her home here yesterday.

GOGORZA MUZZLED BY LAW AGAINST ENCORES

Baritone's Program Allotment Insufficient, No Addition Is Permitted.

Someone ought to make a test case, in the Federal Court, of the Symphony Society's no-encore rule. As applied yesterday afternoon to Emilio de Gogorza, baritone soloist, the rule operated as a "cruel and unusual punishment" on the audience, such as the Constitution is supposed to forbid.

Gogorza's part in the program was not sufficient either to satisfy the proper desire of the audience, or to show his great vocal powers adequately. He apparently would have been willing to supplement the three scheduled numbers with others, but the ironclad rule kept him from doing more than bowing repeatedly in answer to reiterated recalls, and when Director Zach gave him a polite handshake, both he and the audience had to consider the incident closed.

The light lyric "Open Thy Window," from Mozart's Don Giovanni, was very pleasingly sung, and it was followed by a lively "Factotum" song from Rossini's Barber of Seville. The singer gave excellent expression to the nimble Pizarro's exposition of his manifold offices and duties. The other vocal number was the somber "Air de Theos" from Gluck's Iphigenia in Tauris.

"Tam" is introduced. The orchestral novelty of the concert, which is the third of the Symphony's present season, was George Whitefield Chadwick's "Tam O'Shanter" played for the first time here. This has many of the elements of a popular composition, and the sequence of Tam's wild adventures is followed without difficulty.

The composer used such familiar devices as the "hoofbeats" borrowed from melodrama, and the rattling of skeletons, done by means of the despised xylophone of vaudeville. In the more musical parts of the work, a choral based on the Scottish hymn tune "Martyrs" appeared.

Cesar Franck's Symphony in D Minor was the chief orchestral number. The second movement, containing passages of sustained beauty, was finely interpreted, especially by the violins. The opening selection was Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, which the program connects with a royal romance of India. "At the opening of the piece," the program says, "there is a rippling melody for violas, cellos and bassoons, symbolic of Sakuntala's parentage." The cryptic character of this statement is somewhat modified by the fact that Sakuntala was the daughter of a water nymph.

The program will be repeated tonight. The next concert, Dec. 14 and 15, will be an orchestral program, with Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4, F Minor, as the chief number.

PHILADELPHIA MINT BREAKS RECORD FOR PENNY COINAGE

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—With an unprecedented demand for 1-cent pieces, the coinage of the Philadelphia mint in November has been the largest of any single month in its history. In the 11 months of the present year 18,248,108 pennies were coined than during 1916. In November 44,748,627 1-cent pieces were coined, making a total for the 11 months of the year of 141,121,786 pieces. During 1916 the coinage of pennies was 131,833,677 pieces.

The total coinage last month was 69,640,446 pieces, of a value of \$3,731,077, which eclipsed all former records.

During the calendar year of 1915 the coinage amounted to 269,846,097 pieces, including 31,376,328 foreign pieces. For 11 months of the present year it was 276,098,598 pieces, including 6,922,324 for foreign Governments.

ST. LOUISANS THREE SONS IN NAVAL AVIATION TRAINING

Paul, Everett Jr. and William Long Volunteered When War Was Declared.

Should Everett N. Long of 4455 Derby avenue, Wellston, hang a service flag from his home, it would contain three stars, one for each of his three sons, all of whom are in training to become naval aviators.

Paul, 25 years old, is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Everett Jr., 26, and William, 24, are at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. All volunteered when the United States declared war against Germany.

A grandfather of the boys fought in the war of 1812 and several uncles were soldiers in the Civil War. In their younger days the boys were Post-Dispatch newsmen in Wellston.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES: credit Lof- tis Bros & Co., 24 E. 208 N. 4th st.—ADV.

CUBA TO IMPORT CHINESE LABOR

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 1.—Thousands of Chinese laborers on the way from China to Cuba soon will reach the Pacific Coast and pass through the United States, according to information obtained here today.

The Cuban Government has given planters permission to import the Chinese, as the planters said that without them production would have to be restricted. The Chinese will be covered by bonds to insure against their escape in crossing the United States.

Train Kills Two Men at Pana. Ill. PANA, Ill., Dec. 1.—Harry Roberts and D. Cox, both of this city, were run down and killed here by a fast train of the Big Four Railroad.

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY SCHOOL VACATIONS URGED TO SAVE FUEL

Garfield's Department Would Lengthen Summer Session and Expand School Garden Teaching. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Every school in the Northern and Central States will close its doors during January and February, if a plan under consideration by the Fuel Administration becomes effective. A tremendous saving of coal would be realized through such discontinuance, it is pointed out, and the school year could be so arranged that a minimum of interference with normal school programs would result.

This could be accomplished, it is explained, by continuing school one month later next spring, and commencing one month earlier in the fall. The plan approximates a proposal long urged by school officials.

Besides the coal conserving advantages the plan would permit an expansion of school garden activities. In addition to encouraging food production, school gardens, it is contended, may be made an excellent basis for the kind of instruction in common school subjects best adapted to young children.

Hon. J. F. Rutherford of New York City Bar.

Free lecture, Odeon, tomorrow, 8 p. m. "Are We at the End of the World? The Relation of the War Thereto." No collection. All are invited.—ADV.

Women for Street Car Conductors. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 1.—The Pittsburgh Railway Co. has advertised for women conductors to operate "trippers and trailers," the extra cars used during the rush morning and evening hours. About 200, it was stated, would be needed. Street car service has been seriously curtailed here through the refusal of motormen and conductors to work overtime, except on conditions which the company refused to accept.

Tank Explosion Demolishes Truck

Standard, a negro, of truck belonging to the Flynn & Stroh Tire Co. at Theresa and Lindell avenues last night by the light of a lantern. The tank exploded and the truck was demolished.

ing the gasoline tank of a motor truck belonging to the Flynn & Stroh Tire Co. at Theresa and Lindell ave-

nues last night by the light of a lantern. The tank exploded and the truck was demolished.

Disease Rides on the Dust of Sweeping

Every woman knows how often sickness follows sweeping. Even gentle dusting, with no overheating or draughts, often results in colds, grippe, and even worse.

Disease germs are the cause. Germs lurk in the dust. They are stirred into the air. Remain there hours. Are inhaled. Members of the household are stricken with serious disease.

Lysol Disinfectant

destroys the germs before they rise in the air. Dampen the broom, the mop, the dust cloth with a solution of this positive germ-destroyer.

It is used in hospitals for just such work. It is used in thousands of disease-free homes for killing all germs in garbage cans, sinks, toilets, sunless corners of rooms, and wherever germs might collect and breed their menace to health.

Use Lysol unceasingly. It is economical. A 50c bottle makes 5 gallons, a 25c bottle makes two gallons of absolutely dependable disinfectant. It is also invaluable for personal hygiene. Directions with 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 bottles.

Lysol Toilet Soap

Contains Lysol, and therefore protects the skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't got it, ask him to order it for you.

Lysol Shaving Cream

Contains Lysol, and kills germs on razor and shaving brush (where germs abound), guards the tiny cuts from infection, and gives the antiseptic shave. If your dealer hasn't got it, ask him to order a supply for you.

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Eczemas, Rashes,
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In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. These fragrant super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious. If used for every-day toilet purposes. For sample of each free by mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 226, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c.

THE U. S. will win the war. We cannot fail. And after the war—what? The answer lies with every American citizen old enough to think. If you have been prudent, economical, and wise, you can then look the world in the face, and say, "I did my bit."

Patriotic people possess pass-books.

Have You a National Savings Account?

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NATIONAL BANK
3rd Floor

Horlick's
The Original Malted Milk
Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Keep Horlick's Always on Hand Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

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Use BARBO

A preparation of great merit for streaked, faded or gray hair. You Can Make It Yourself! Get one of these Barbo Creams at any drug store. Directions for making and use in each box. Costs little and easy to make.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years

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AT THE TOP OF YOUR SHOE

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THE TIP CANNOT PULL OFF

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Habitual Constipation Relieved

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For Boys—For Girls

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Blue Ribbon Work Shoes
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A Gain in Shipments of Over ONE MILLION DOLLARS in November

THE
LOWER
NEW YORK
FOLLOW

Closing Is Steady Session

By Launed Wire From

Bureau of the Post

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The stock market today was a

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BOMPART—219—Nestly furnished. 1011 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Apply Monday, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (c)

BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES
SUNGLOW—4 and 8 rooms. 1011 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Apply Monday, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (c)

HOTELS
ALBANY HOTEL, 4873 Page St. 1011 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Apply Monday, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (c)

HOUSES, FLATS, ETC.
Solid agents, 10c line, minimum \$5. Discount 10c per line on three or more insertions. 1011 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Apply Monday, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (c)

FURNISHED FLATS—APARTMENTS
SOUTH
MAGNET—1900—Modern 8 rooms, heat. 1011 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Apply Monday, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (c)

WEST
COOK—428A—Nestly furnished, three-story. 1011 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Apply Monday, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (c)

SOUTH
DELMAR BL. 410—Nestly furnished, modern. 1011 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Apply Monday, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (c)

NORTH
MADISON—204—Nestly furnished, modern. 1011 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Apply Monday, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (c)

APARTMENTS
WAVERLY APARTMENTS—1818 Lafayette. 1011 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Apply Monday, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (c)

GASTLEMAN STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS
Solid agents, 10c line, minimum \$5. Discount 10c per line on three or more insertions. 1011 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Apply Monday, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (c)

MONEY WANTED
Solid agents, 10c line, minimum \$5. Discount 10c per line on three or more insertions. 1011 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Apply Monday, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (c)

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE
Solid agents, 10c line, minimum \$5. Discount 10c per line on three or more insertions. 1011 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Apply Monday, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (c)

LOANS ON PERSONAL PROPERTY
Solid agents, 10c line, minimum \$5. Discount 10c per line on three or more insertions. 1011 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Apply Monday, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (c)

MONEY TO LOAN—ON GUARANTEE
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The Turkey Says That the Thanksgiving Day Battle Is Not a Survival of the Fattest

Assistant Coach McClung and Halfback Berger Sent to Bed Threatened With Smallpox

Dr. G. H. Lund Orders Pair to Remain Out of Contact With Other Persons—Billiken Players Decide to Drop Football for Season and Marquette Game Is Off.

SAM MCCLUNG, assistant coach, and **George Berger**, halfback, of the Washington University football eleven, were ordered to their beds by Dr. G. H. Lund last night, when they showed symptoms which were thought to be the forerunners of smallpox cases.

When the Pikeaway players reported to have their temperatures taken yesterday afternoon, Berger had a high temperature. McClung had felt bad earlier in the day and went home. Dr. Lund called on the two patients last night, but did not announce the nature of the malady. However, he ordered both men to remain out of contact with other persons and said that he would call on both this morning.

McClung has been feeling bad since Wednesday. He had been in very close contact with Coach Rutherford before the coach was sent to the hospital.

Marquette Game Off.

The victorious Billiken football eleven and a great many of its adherents will celebrate their first victory over Washington U. with the annual banquet tonight, at the St. Louis Club. After the dinner, speeches and issuing of rewards, the more engrossing business of 1918 captaining election will take place.

There are three logical candidates for the position. Fullback Bill Higgins, End Bill Gallagher and Guard "Dutch" Meinhardt. The latter pair are two-year men, while Higgins has only played one year, but will be a senior next year.

The Billiken football players at an impromptu meeting, yesterday afternoon, decided to drop football for the year and get back to academic work. Consequently the athletic authorities called off all negotiations for a post-season charity game with Marquette University.

Freshmen Play Principia.

The old season isn't dead yet. This afternoon the Washington University freshmen eleven meets the Principia Academy team at Francis Field. The "Crash" defense of the defense players, 14 to 6, several weeks ago, and are favorite to repeat today.

Wednesday the annual freshman-sophomore battle will take place out "on the hill." The "sophos" will receive a sad blow if George Berger, their captain, is unable to play because of illness.

But, after crushing Brown University's good eleven, 35-0, the Navals barely beat the Harvard Informals, and then succumbed to Rutgers' team. Of course, it's no disgrace to lose to Foster Sanford's near-perfectly handled eleven, but individually Rutgers need not have won. Team play beat Billiken's men.

The same applies to the many meetings between well-coached college eleven and service teams. Alabama was about the only major institution that lost to a service team.

In its team, the service team in football, farming or fighting the Kaiser.

Many doctors are now volunteer army men; whereas their men are at regular hot-air men.

Other Football Crowns.

THE only sectional title winner not scored against was Texas Agricultural College, Southwestern champions, with the following record for the season:

Aggies 56, Austin College 6.
Aggies 36, Dallas University 0.
Aggies 20, Southwestern U. 0.
Aggies 27, Louisiana State 0.
Aggies 35, Tulane 0.
Aggies 7, Baylor 0.
Aggies 7, Texas U. 0.
Aggies 16, Texas Institute 0.

This makes a grand total of 270 points against 0 for opponents. All of the other winners of sectional titles, Georgia Tech, Pittsburgh, Ohio State, Nebraska and Washington State, have been scored against.

Georgia Tech's record surpasses all others, great or small, in total points amassed, 401 to 37 for opponents.

The largest university score against an opponent of college caliber was by Oklahoma against Kingfisher College—170 to 0.

About the only eleven of high standing unable to win a game, this year, was Michigan Aggies, beaten in every contest of the season, except one, against opponents' 180.

University of Cincinnati went through its season of six games without scoring a point.

Navy's Record Excellent.

NAVY deserves honorable mention among the leading point scorers running up a total of 442 to 17, playing one less game than the leading point-men, Georgia Tech. Navy averaged 55 points per game; had it played a ninth contest, as did Tech at the same rate of speed, it would have totaled 597 points or better than the National Champions.

The Middle are encouraging their players to keep on another factor—

Howard Berry, the Year's Greatest Athlete

By Edgren



Berry Now Ranks at Top Among Football Heroes

Performance in Other Sports Place Him Ahead of Athletic Stars of 1917 Season—Has Captured All-Around Title in Collegiate Competition Three Times.

By Robert Edgren.

HOWARD BERRY, Pennsylvania's greatest all-around athlete, has long been classed with Jim Thorpe and Martin Sheridan, and now he has found a place beside such gridiron stars as Eckersall, Brickley, Mahan, Coy, Sam White, De Witt and the Poos.

Two weeks ago, when Pennsylvania met Michigan and defeated the Westerners by a score of 16-0, of these 16 points rolled up by the great Penn. machine Howard Berry's individual toe scored no less than 10. He kicked three field goals and one goal after a touchdown. Incidentally his fine punting was responsible for keeping the early Michigan rushes back beyond the danger line. Berry's two field goals from 30 and 35 yards in the third period demoralized Michigan's defense, which had been ironbound up to that time, and made Penn's victory certain.

Entered Penn in 1914. Berry entered Pennsylvania in the fall of 1914. At once he became one of the star men of the track team. The following spring he became famous all over America by winning the Pentathlon—the all-around contest—at the Penn relay meet. There were many well known athletes in the competition, including Harry Worthington of Dartmouth, who had been a member of the American team at the Olympic games in Stockholm, and was the world's champion broad jumper.

Berry was smaller than any of his rivals, four feet 10 inches tall, 155 pounds, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighed 155 pounds. But he had quite a reputation as an athlete at Muhlenberg Academy, where he was the star baseball player, football player and track athlete. He had plenty of experience in competition, and his training with giants didn't worry him. The running broad jump was the first event, and Worthington won it easily. Berry being placed third. But he won the javelin throw with the excellent record of 138 feet, finished second in the 200-meter race and third in the 1000-meter race. With two wins, two seconds and a third he easily won the contest.

Three Times U. S. Champion. Berry won the Pentathlon again the ensuing year, and captured it a third time in 1917. This last time he captured four first places, with third in the fifth. In everything but the discus throw he outclassed his field. He won the 100-meter race by 200 yards. His time in the 200-meter race was 22.5 seconds, remarkably fast for an event in an all-around contest. He broad-jumped 50 feet 7 1/2 inches, threw the javelin 157 feet 2 inches, lost the discus throw only by five and

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PENNSYLVANIA'S GREATEST SCORING DROP-KICKER AND ALL-AROUND PLAYER...

R. Edgren

Cochran Foolish to Talk of Title Match With Hoppe

Peterson Declares the World's Billiard Champion Is Simply Unapproachable Now.

Playing at the height of his form, according to advice from the Oklahoma front, balt-line billiard champion Willie Hoppe is so far ahead of the world that there is practically no chance that he will play any opponent for the title, on even terms.

In a letter to the Post-Dispatch Charles Peterson, the St. Louis player, who is touring the country with Willie, says:

"As far as matching Hoppe with Walker Cochran or any one else is concerned, I consider that a huge joke. Hoppe is playing the billiards of his life under adverse conditions. The more I watch him the more I marvel at his ability. He is playing 15 minutes out of the game in 20 shots. In one game I had him 127 to 59 and he ran 191. Another time I had him 180 to 52, and he ran out with 192. With my aching hammer stroke I can't help myself, and when I run 50 or more it is generally all over the table."

According to figures Hoppe is slightly behind his performances of 1916 and 1915, when he also negotiated long tours. His manager is authority for the statement that in 1915 Willie averaged over 55 points for 60,000 points, and did better than 59 last year for about the same total. Thus far, Hoppe has played 13,000 points for an average of close to 44, while Peterson has an average, as an opponent during this period, of 22.5 for over 6000 points.

At three cushions Willie has averaged over .50 for 1200 points and Peterson over 70 for less than 900 points.

Peterson in 50 matches has won but four balk-line events from Hoppe, while at three cushions Hoppe has won almost three times as many matches as Peterson.

CAMP UPTON SOLDIERS TO STAGE FIELD MEET

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The soldiers of the National army cantonment at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., will engage in a track and field meet at their training grounds this afternoon which will be held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club. It is probable that close to 1000 men will compete. One event will be a four mile cross country run in which 40 regimental teams of five men each are entered. Medals will be presented to the victors by the New York Athletic Club.

JOE LOOMIS BACK HOME

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Joe G. Loomis, former national Amateur Athletic Union sprint champion, reached his home here yesterday after six months in France as a driver of an American ambulance. Loomis said that after a short rest he intends to join the aviation corps.

FULTON TO MEET FLYNN

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 1.—Fred Fulton and "Porky" Flynn have been matched to box 10 rounds at Columbus, O., Dec. 10. It was announced here yesterday.

LAST NIGHT'S FIGHTS.

Cincinnati—Jack Douglas and Harry Keller, six-round draw. Billy Meyers and Ben Becken, six-round draw.

SPORT SALAD

McKinley.

THE shades of night were falling fast. As through the city streets there passed a game, who, with a raucous bark, Enunciated this remark: "McKinley!"

They swung along with graceful ease. Their pantoms flapping in the breeze. While ever and anon was heard The echo of that magic word. "McKinley!"

The window shades upturned flew. To give an unobstructed view. And as they marched along the street. Those kids in uniform would bleat: "McKinley!"

Those husky, goggle-eyed galoots Awoke the welkin with their hoots; It seemed to make their hearts rejoice To murmur with a softened voice: "McKinley!"

Though in my mind there is a doubt What all the racket was about, I gather from their battle cry That Yeatman had been wallowed by McKinley.

McKinley will have to build an entire new team next year with nothing but two legs on the Yale bowl as a nucleus.

Going Up.

Buck Herzog is going in for aviation. Buck always did go up in the air on the slightest provocation.

After lamping Eddie Collins in action Buck Herzog up and said the report that he had Eddie Gunga Din was slightly exaggerated.

Herzog to Gunga Din Collins. Oh, it's Ed, Ed, Ed, you have got a wondrous head And I've never seen you make a sucker play. Though I verbally have flayed you By the Huns' Guard that made you You're a better man than I am every way.

Reading From North to South.

When a Chinaman receives a letter he takes a glance at the signature and then gives it the up and down.

Amateur athletes may join the army or any other branch of the service without jeopardizing their amateur standing.

Croix de Scap.

Instead of the usual medals dished out at athletic meets they stand a chance to win all kinds of decorations for bravery in battles on land and sea and in the air.

Congrats.

Coach Rutherford is the proud father of a little six-pound filly who applied for a place on the

WEEGHMAN LIKELY TO FACE TROUBLE AT N. L. MEETING

Magnates Expected to Pass Curbing Chicagoan's Rumors of Big Deals.

HORNSBY AND GROH CITED

Owner of Cubs Said to Have Stated He Would Buy These Players.

Charles H. Weeghman has started something and it remains to be seen whether he can finish it. From present indications the National League may enact a rule this evening meeting in New York which will curb Weeghman's apparent obsession for publicity.

The president of the Cubs first violated baseball ethics by breathing into the ear of a Chicago scribe the information that he was about to close a deal for Rogers Hornsby. Whether Weeghman really did this is not vouched for here, but, nevertheless, the yarn found its way into print. Of course, Branch Rickey promptly applied it, at the same time offering the information that he wouldn't swap Hornsby for Mr. Weeghman's entire ball club.

Groh Deal Was Next.

Subsequently, Weeghman proceeded to buy Heinie Groh from the Reds—without the knowledge or consent of Garry Herrmann, of course. Mr. Herrmann was as vociferous in his denial of the deal as was Rickey. In neither case does Weeghman appear to have the slightest foundation for his contemplated deals.

Cincinnati scribes are demanding that some action be taken to curb the Chicago magnate in his wild mythical barterings. They claim that such actions tend to create unrest among the players and consequently are injurious to the clubs from whom they draw pay.

Section 13 of the constitution of the National League reads as follows: A player shall not enter into negotiations with any other club for services without the consent of the club with which he is under contract or reservation. No player shall accept or negotiate for another club without the consent of the club with which he is under contract or reservation.

Action against Weeghman would hardly be brought under this clause, because it is not known whether he has actually negotiated with either Hornsby or Groh. However, the case is almost certain to come up for air at the National League meeting and in justice to the other magnates, it appears a new rule will be established to curb such forms of publicity.

Deposition Postponed.

Taking of Phil Ball's deposition in the Lavan-Pratt suit, which was scheduled yesterday afternoon, was postponed to December 10, owing to Mr. Ball's illness.

Freshman squad yesterday meeting.

A Game Guy.

Tex Rickard is going to referee the star-day bike race in New York City. Tex is one of those guys who will take a shot at anything once.

Larry Doyle writes from his home in Jacksonville, Fla., that he would jump at the opportunity to manage the Cards. Go to it, Larry, while the jumping is good. If you haven't got a degree get one off the thermometer.

Ben Johnson says that playing two games for one admission cheapens the sport. How about abolishing the time-honored practice of playing one game for two admissions or three when the well-known world's series comes up for consideration?

Special Train to Camp Funston Leaving St. Louis 2:30 P.M. Sunday, Dec. 2

VIA

WABASH

In order to give the officers and men of Camp Funston as much time as possible in St. Louis the Wabash will run a Special Train from St. Louis at 2:30 p. m., Delmar-av. 2:45 p. m., Sunday, December 2, connecting at Kansas City with Union Pacific Special, and arriving at Camp Funston early Monday morning.

Tickets and sleeping car space should be secured Saturday in order that ample accommodations may be provided.

The Wabash is the only line operating daily through service to Camp Funston and Ft. Riley, as follows:

Lv. St. Louis	9:03 a. m.	3:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
Lv. Delmar Av.	9:20 a. m.	3:15 p. m.	10:15 p. m.
Ar. Kansas City	5:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Ar. Camp Funston	5:30 a. m.	9:30 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Ar. Ft. Riley	9:45 p. m.	5:45 a. m.	2:45 p. m.

WABASH TICKET OFFICES

300 N. Broadway—Union Station—Delmar-Avenue
Phone Main 4900—Central 1712.

The Fattest
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TO FACE TROUBLE
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 Cincinnati scribes are demanding that some action be taken to curb the Chicago magnate in his wild mythical barterings. They claim that such actions tend to create unrest among the players and consequently are injurious to the clubs from whom they draw pay.
 Section 12 of the constitution of the National League reads as follows:
 A player shall not enter into negotiations with any other club for services without the consent of the club with which he is under contract or reservation, nor shall any representative, manager or agent of any club negotiate for the services of a player of another club without the consent of the club having title to the player's services.
 Action against Weeghman could hardly be brought under this clause because it is not known whether he is actually negotiating with either Hornsby or Groh. However, the case is almost certain to come up for air at the National League meeting and justice to the other magnates, it appears a new rule will be established to curb such forms of publicity.

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Editorial Page
 News Photographs
 SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1917.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics
 Women's Features
 SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1917.



Military wedding, Thanksgiving Day, at St. Anthony's church when Miss Anna C. Luepker became the bride of Mr. John E. Firns.



He's carrying the first shell fired by Americans at the foe. It is now on the way to President Wilson. @vbu...



The President and Mrs. Wilson witnessing the graduation of 900 student officers at Fort Meyer, Va.. @INTER. FILM...



Barefooted Portuguese women carrying shells on transport to take munitions to France. @vbu



The first day's response in St. Louis to the Navy's appeal for recruits. More than 100 offered their services Friday morning...



Members of the Country Club assembled to take part in hare and hounds chase Thanksgiving day. Left to right, Miss Kate Lou Crunden, Miss Dorothy Walker, Samuel C. Davis, IV, Miss Alita Davis, Mr. Samuel C. Davis, Mr. Stuart Mudd and Lieut. Henry McRee.



Francis Ouimet, golf champion, doing his first guard duty. @INTER. FILM...

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
 Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
 Dec. 15, 1878.
 Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.
 Twelfth and Olive Streets.
POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION
 Averages for first six months, 1917:
 Sunday, 362,858
 Daily and Sunday, 195,985

THE POST-DISPATCH sells more papers in St. Louis and suburbs every day in the year than there are homes in the city.
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 Daily without Sunday, one year, \$10.00
 Sunday only, one year, \$5.00
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 By Mail: In St. Louis and suburbs, per month, \$1.00
 Carrier: Out of St. Louis, per month, \$1.10
 Entered at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.
 Mail, Olive 6200 Kinloch, Central 6200

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM
 I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
 April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

No 31-Year Struggle Hold:

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Let the people of St. Louis stand with the Post-Dispatch until they get justice and their rights from such corporations as the United Railways Co. in spite of politicians or any other interests. Too many people and leading papers take the same old view that because a thing is wrong it must remain wrong until it rights itself. There are always politicians and shrewd lawyers who will take sides with a strong corporation against the best interests of the public and when their arguments fail and facts and figures are conclusively against them they set up the cry "Not now! Not now! Wait a while! Wait a while!" and the public is always inclined to leniency and patience, but the tendency is always to grow worse, not better.

The question is up now and is of as much importance now as it will be 31 years from now. Why give the monster a 31-year struggle hold on the public in addition to that it has now that defies justice, law and Supreme Court decisions. The corporation seems to be standing now on the foundation that it laid when it changed its name to beat its just and contracted debt.

Let the people of St. Louis stand on the facts and figures and example of Cleveland and follow the St. Louis Post-Dispatch until they have won for the people this time.
 J. A. TATE.

Poor Car Service.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

While the United Railways Co. and the politicians have their little argument the workman waits on the street corner 15 minutes for the cars. (See 18th and Clark av. between 7:30 and 8:15 a. m.)
 WILLIAM D. BATES.

Smoking Street Cars.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I noticed in today's Post-Dispatch that some people are blaming the cars for the smoke cloud which is over our city almost all fall. I myself have been noticing these cars are pouring forth a continual cloud of thick smoke which not only fills the air but also the lungs of everyone walking on the street of a car line, as this smoke is always on a level with one's head as it comes from the car. This is a thing which should have a stop put to it. It is a job for our Smoke Inspector.

Not only does the smoke fill people's lungs who are walking or riding in other vehicles, but also those riding in the cars, for as long as the chimneys are smoking so long does the car fill up with smoke by the wind blowing it from the chimneys, through the cracks of the transoms on that side of the car.

Ever since the cars are being heated this year I have not gotten on one of them that I didn't find the presence of coal smoke in the car upon entering. Then again I have seen the smoke come out of the stove door, every time coal is put in, thick enough to choke anyone.

JOHN WALTERS.

A Public Service.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I wish to thank you very much for publishing the truth regarding the United Railways Co.'s 31-year franchise bill. It seems like the Post-Dispatch is the only paper that has the courage to publish the truth, which should enable the public to analyze and understand the proposition and be in a position to adjust properly this matter for all concerned.

JOHN HILL.

Shameless Packing of Street Cars.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I read in Tuesday evening's paper the article on the crowded conditions of United Railways cars, and wish to add my protest about these conditions.

I take the car at Fourteenth street and Washington avenue every evening at 8 o'clock. When the cars reach there they are already crowded. The workers are all out from the wholesale houses west of Fourteenth at this hour. Last evening (Nov. 4) we were packed in three deep; we were pushed, crowded and jostled until the buttons were torn from my suit. Many of us reached Newstead avenue before we got a seat; still the conductor piled them on and told us to move forward.

There should be some redress from these conditions and some comfort and accommodations for the people who work and suffer as they do.

A WORKING WOMAN.

LANSLOWNE AND HERTLING.

Lord Lansdowne fears that civilization will be wrecked if the war goes on much longer.

A fear based on more substantial grounds is of the damage to civilization if it ends too soon. With however much authority this aged statesman may have voiced the British sentiment of a former generation, he represents personally and officially little of British sentiment of the present. Obviously some of the conditions he suggests will form the basis of peace—when the time comes. What he says is premature and so inopportune as to be a blunder in a statesman of responsibility. After making his circuit of fatuous terms, he is back at the old stone wall—the impossibility of any dependable guarantees as long as the outfit of vicious and reckless military autocrats control at Berlin.

Chancellor Hertling's presentation of German peace viewpoints is based as much on conditions that have outlived their force as Lansdowne's is on conditions not yet achieved. He finds hope of peace on every front except the western front, where the war is to be decided. The only new promise is that afforded by the drive into Italy, and the answer to that is Cambrai. Russia may be out of it, but Russia has not been a real force in the war for more than a year. The answer to the Russian collapse was given long ago in the Verdun campaign, the most disastrous single campaign since Napoleon's invasion of Moscow.

Considered merely as a deadlock, the war has reached a stage where it has disadvantages to Germany immeasurably greater than for the allies. The smashing blows delivered in France and in Flanders have a significance far beyond the tale of square miles recovered, the towns captured, the peaceful inhabitants emancipated. They mean that the arrogant Berlin military ring has met its master. No other nation aside from Germany could endure much longer such blows to its military power and its economic life as Germany has already received. How much longer can Germany endure them? That long must the war continue.

BLOOMERS VS. OVERALLS.

It has long been a moot question whether bloomers were artistic, or even slightly. It has been certain that the answer depended in great measure upon the measurements of the wearer, but as between overalls and bloomers there can be no bifurcation of opinion. They are the final proof that war is altogether evil because out of the war came the overalls.

The incurable thing about the overalls is that they are hopelessly and irredeemably plain. They make every woman look like every other woman. And they make all women formless and formless. There is no known way in which feminine ingenuity can make them look feminine. There is no place for ribbons or tucks or furbelows or fluffs. Overalls are irretrievably masculine and before them, or rather in them, the eternal feminine is flouted and foiled.

Everybody knew it could be done. It was certain that as soon as woman got a good square look at herself in overalls she would begin to shed them, to make room for a garment susceptible of some scenic embellishment. Bloomers were the logical solution. Belleville factory girls are wearing them, with middles to complete the outfit, and ribbons and tucks, and furbelows and fluffs to follow.

Belleville will not be able to keep its bloomers to itself. The downfall of the overall is assured. The dawn of the bloomer era is at hand.

ENLIST IN THE NAVY.

Missouri has every reason to be proud of its splendid record of enlistments in the various branches of the national service and that is all the more reason why it should furnish its quota of 1200 men for the new navy drive.

It is an emergency call. Roughly speaking, the ships are ready and the guns are ready for the navy. But there is immediate need of 30,000 more men. The campaign to raise Missouri's quota has been undertaken by private individuals at the request of Secretary Daniels. Relying upon the tried patriotism of their fellow citizens, they have given assurances that the 1200 will be forthcoming. They must not be allowed to fail.

There is no longer any doubt that America will have to raise upwards of 5,000,000 men in all for the war. No better way of getting them has been devised than by the coming draft, but between now and Dec 15 men who will be called by that plan have an opportunity to enlist in the navy if they prefer that service.

It ought to be an attractive service for any man. The navy offers exceptional opportunities for education and travel. The comforts of life are not likely to be so certain in any other branch and the risks are certainly no greater than those of the trench and battlefield. Its traditions are glorious and honorable. The backbone of its enlisted strength is furnished by just such inland states as Missouri.

A UNITY OF GREAT FORCES.

The recent settlement of a number of disputes between organized labor and its employers, each side making concessions in order that the war preparations of the United States might not be delayed, is another indication of the growing enthusiasm and unity with which American labor is shouldering its part of the national burden.

While the patriotism of organized workmen in this country as a whole has never been questioned, there was, early in the war, a rabid, Socialistic and I. W. W. element in the ranks of the unions whose sole work appeared to be the fomenting of strikes and the stirring up of dissension. Under the weight of the American Federation of Labor this element appears to be rapidly vanishing.

The American workman has become thoroughly convinced that this is not a Wall street war,

and that great leveller, the selective draft, has had a great deal to do with making this point clear. It is the war alike of the laborer and the millionaire, and only by a unity of the forces of this country can the war be won.

Labor generally is taking a broad view of the situation. It realizes that in a time of stress like the present there should be no obstructive conflicts. It is right and just that with food-stuffs and the other necessities of life constantly going up, wages should be increased at least proportionately, and the industrial heads of the countries seemingly recognize that this is just and right.

Such disputes as arise should be settled by arbitration. It is gratifying to note that labor and capital are taking this view. With complete co-operation between these two forces America is invincible.

A RECORD IN ARMY TRANSPORT.

First the naval men went to Europe. Then the regular army men and a force of marines were secretly sent to France, the announcement of their arrival bringing a pleasant surprise to the public. Soon Gen. Pershing, who had gone across with only a staff to command, had an army bigger than any ever placed under the direction of an American officer except the hero leaders of the Civil War. Along with and after the regular army men the national guard has been streaming across, until now it is made known that every state in the Union is represented in France with militia organizations of greater or less strength, generally greater. Not only is the much-talked-of Rainbow Division there, which left Oct. 15, but other important contingents.

Just how many men we now have in or near the battle zone, Washington is not yet ready to have printed. But it is a big force, bigger than most Americans imagine—an army that would be deemed most formidable in any war but the present one. And even in this war it is by no means a negligible force. It is there to lend substantial aid in any unexpected emergency of the present and to share in the glory of the final, decisive stroke when its numbers shall have been augmented and all have completed their training. It is glory enough for the navy in the present that this great force was able to cross without the loss of a single man.

A new record in the transport across enemy-infested seas of more men for more miles than has ever been known before in history is about to be established, may already have been established.

St. Louis has been informed that the navy wants several hundred more men from this city. The navy will get them. St. Louis has never failed on the war assignment.

ELEVEN DELINQUENT STATES.

Thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia now have workmen's compensation laws. It is worth while to know the names of the 11 states which so far have resisted the nation-wide movement for the enactment of this form of legislation:

Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri and North Dakota.

Not one of the other 10 states has an industrial importance which even approximates that of Missouri. Among the almost exclusive agricultural states and states in which manufacturing is conducted on only a small scale, a number have passed compensation laws. That, however, the usefulness of enactments modifying the old common law rule in this direction may not be appreciated in such states as much as in states with higher industrial development is easily understood. They do not have as object lessons constantly before their eyes the abuses and swindles of ambulance-chasing lawyers, the hardships resulting from court delays, the repeated cases of injustice to injured workmen whose claims are inadequately dealt with.

Every one of the other states that lack progressive laws on this subject has more excuse for its backwardness than Missouri. To give the workmen of this State the advantages of the new system will be a worthy object of united, determined effort during 1918.

The war appears to be becoming one of "contemptibles" rather than one of imponderables. The "contemptible British army" is ripping havoc in the Hindenburg line and the "contemptible Americans" are making the seas unsafe for U-boats.

WHO IS TATIANA?

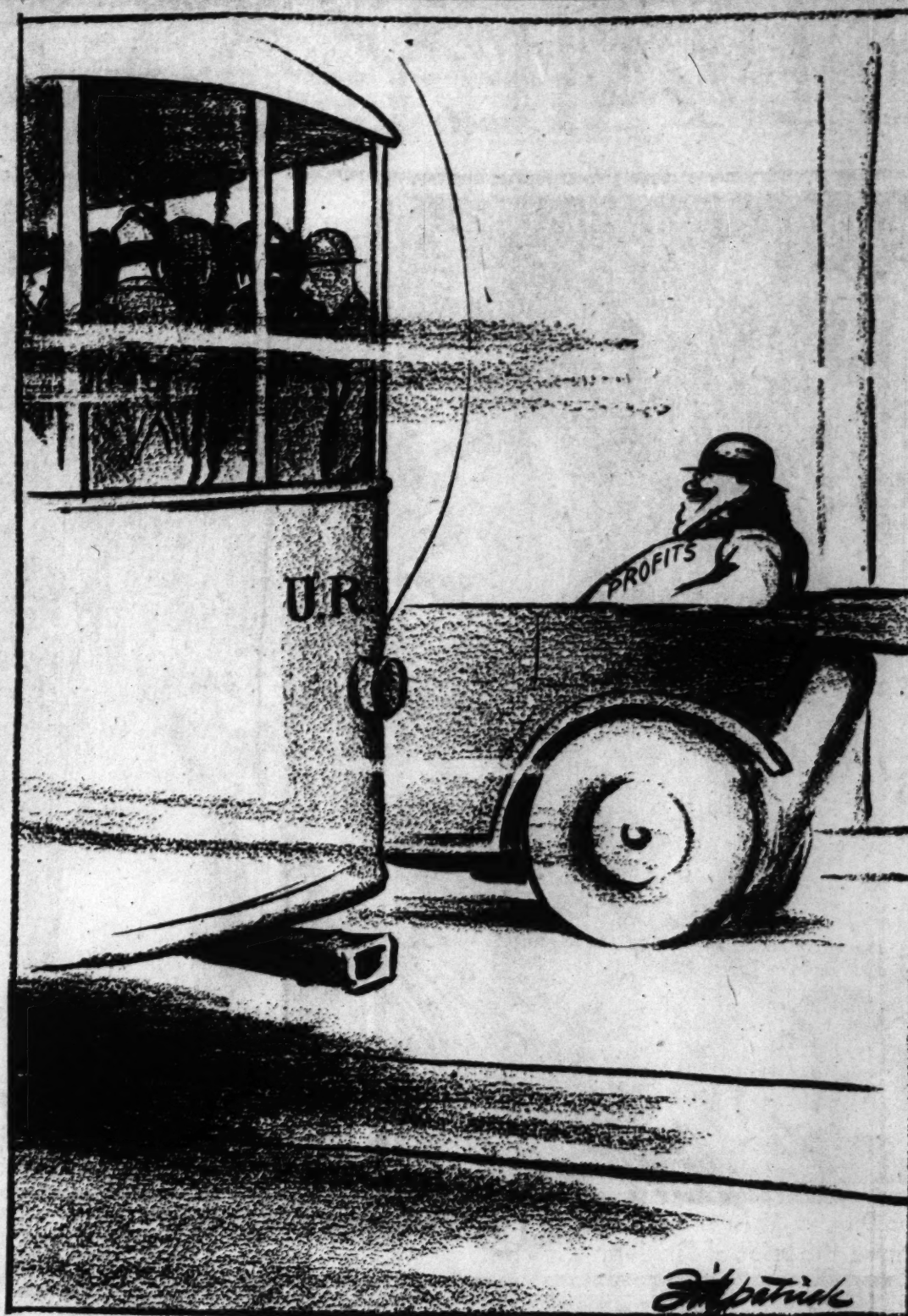
One can't be sure, but there appears to be a lot of camouflage about the approaching visit to this country of a young woman said to be Miss Tatiana Romanoff. A battle of words wholly out of proportion to the importance of the matter is raging relentlessly and the air is thick with charges and counter charges, accusations and innuendoes.

There are some who hold it is a press agent's trick; that the story of the former Grand Duchess' escape through a mock marriage with a humble Russian is the product of some of our best ad-man genius. The adherents of this doctrine have, at least, plausibility on their side.

Others, including Charles Edward Russell, member of the Root commission to Russia, contend also that the whole business is a fake, but they attribute it to more sinister reasons than the mere garnering of homeless shekels. They find in it an insidious German plot to arouse so much sympathy for a distressed damsel that America might stop its loans to the revolutionists.

Still others believe the story is true. And there is the great majority which hasn't lost any sleep about it at all, but is equally willing to say howdy to Miss Romanoff or any substitute for her, provided the young lady is amiable and attends with reasonable closeness to her own private affairs.

If she is only a dancer, most of us hope she dances well. If she is an exiled royalty looking for a sympathetic shoulder upon which to weep, the shoulder will be here. If she turns out to be a German propagandist, we are fitting up nice, comfortable quarters surrounded by barbed-wire fences and she would be a lot safer there than in Russia.



THIRTY-ONE YEARS IS A LONG TIME.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
 by Clark McAdams

HE NEEDED SOMETHIN' FIERCE TO FIGHT.

LAST year when picnic time come round an' folks kep' climbin' up them hills, From down on Swan an' Bull Orick way—all them, at least, what hadn't chills; At las', he come; astride a nag which jolled a fiery eye at him; His white slouch hat all set aslant; all fire; all fight —and that was Jim.

'Bout four he had a first-class scrap; at six, we had Doc Smithers down, An' folks stood round an' held their breath; Jim sure was pop'lar in that town. The other chap was hurt as bad, but had no Devil in his eye; No dash of fire to stir our blood like scarlet clouds on gray blue sky. Doc grinned at us when he came out; but all the same, his eyes were wet. 'Show me the other cuss,' he said, 'Jim'll live to fight a heap more yet.'

Las' week Sam Smith, who runs a store an' reads his paper every day, Came runnin' out into the street an' called us all to come that way; An' then we read how our wild Jim, when things fer us was lookin' black, Had charged across a bloody space an' dragged a German gunner back; And half way back, when bullets thick was sailin' all about his head, Stoppin' an' facin' toward the foe, he give a yell to raise the dead. An' with that yell, the paper said, our men went mad and fought till night; An' when the smoke had cleared away, our wildcat Jim had won the fight.

'What sort of yell was that?' they asked. Well we're the folks that sure could tell— We've heard it nights down on the crick, an' said 'That's Jim a raisin' hell. He's darin' Bill Smith's boys across to settle some disputed score, A smilin' an' a-knowin' well he'd lick 'em all an' fifty more.' An' now we know what ailed that Jim when he was rearin' 'round at night A-makin' all the echoes ring—he needed somethin' fierce to fight.

WILLIE AURELIA HUDSON.

One of our readers thinks something should be done about the Standard Oil Company, an Indiana corporation, misspelling Indiana on its sign at Edwardsville, Ill., but after observing the consequences of trying to correct the Standard Oil Company one way and another, we have decided to leave it that way.

Wheatless Day Note: Princess Kalama, Hawaiian dancer, now playing the Orpheum Circuit, says she will not wear her shrouded waist costume on Wednesday.

We are assured by the Governor of Pennsylvania that his State will be dry in a very short time. Well, what of it—comparatively?

ASTREA'S TEMPLE.

NOT yet, Astrea, do we come to weight your scale With these few lives. We go to win our scars and fame. So they have lived Americans and seen the grail Monor is drunk from, drank, and felt heart-hot with flame; That is their justice; we perchance may die to fail; Monor has tasks; we, only strength and country's name. Yet you who have sharp eyes in fingers are not fair— Else why allow fend's life to glut in good men's lands; Pure cloths are blooded, friends gone, earth scorched, lips torn; our share Of justice is the vanished hearth; here where one stands We represent our friend; his is our heart stripped bare; His dreams are ours, we too have looked for outstretched hands. Allied with him, we come, not hating you; at least, For our own destinies, and now closing your door.

ALAN HERBERT.

The single taxers in New York, like the suffragists in New York, are not content merely to wait for things. They are going over the top after it as fast as they know how. One of their big signs in a field near New York City on the right of way of the New York, New Hampshire and Hudson River railroad, bearing the signature of the New York State Single Tax League:

Undeserved Poverty is caused by Land Monopoly.
 The Single Tax Will Abolish Both.

The British army which is touring the holy land will be at Jerusalem next week.

TO YOU.

To hear you laugh, and know that you are crying,
 Makes all my warm tears climb;
 To hear you sing, and know that you are sighing,
 Will break my heart in time.

To see you calm, and know your heart is burning,
 Deep in your bosom's core,
 Will only turn my own heart's passion yearning
 To love you more and more!

To see your eyes unmoved, and know that under
 Their tranquillity,
 Your soul in soundless grief is torn asunder,
 Wounds every chord in me!

To see you mute, and know your breast is aching,
 To call your lover's name,
 Sets all my peace and happiness to quaking,
 Sets all my heart aflame!

EVIN MATTICK.

The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to represent without bias the latest comment on leading publicists, newspapers and public men on the questions of the day.

WHY ONE PACIFIST IS FOR WAR

RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE, noted peace man and scholar, in The Public.

A WORD must be spoken in justification of those of us who have peace men, opponents of militarism, seem now to believe the professions of lifetime. The easiest way to dispose of is to hold that we were fair-weather friends of peace, and that the moment peace advocates in that moment we claim to have earned the right to peace for the integrity of our convictions and score of untried speech and action. I ask, what has happened to convert numbers of us, lifelong anti-militarists into inflexible supporters of the peace of the President, supporters of, to me, a concrete embodiment of those peace notes of the Pope?

What is it, unless one lightly held peace note of the Pope? We have succumbed to public clamor, stifled all convictions at its behest, has moved us to keep these convictions of abeyance and to urge that we cannot will not consider peace at the instant of Prussia or of any warring or menacing agents of Prussia? The only peace the American people will ever be prepared to consider is a peace which must be disastrous to every hope of Prussia's rulers for a peace made over their heads and passed over their bodies with the German people, returned to reason and humaneness after the dethronement of the war mad lords, who have been suffered to file and to damn the whole German people.

And, may I not parenthetically ask the further question—have we not the right to cherish a sense of grievance against a Government, which makes us feel that such is the German-led conspiracy against the peace and well-being of the world that we must first save the world as best we can before we dare hope to free it from the curse of war? The answer to the question—what has moved us to waive or to seem to waive our faith that war is never justifiable has been given adequately, as far as we are concerned, by the course of the President of the United States since August, 1914. He willed, we willed, not to enter the war; he believed, as we believed, that the cause of just and durable peace would best be furthered by keeping our continent outside of the war zone, not that we might wither and meanly save ourselves and our sons but that we might greatly and nobly serve a war-weary world.

The President not merely willed to keep us out of war, but throughout nearly three years of irritation and insult, of contumacious and outrageous, he achieved the miracle of keeping us out of war. Why did the President in the end lead us into the war? Because he saw that we were not so much challenged to war as to defend the elementary treasures and sanctities of life in the terms of the world as it was. He brought hurt to half the world and shame unutterable to the dumbly trusting and therefore unrevolving peoples. They who cry out that we at last yielded to the war-impulse and the hysteria forget or will to ignore the three years of unexampled patience on the part of the American people and our leaders, and that we have not so much gone to war as set out to stay the fury of a desolating forest fire, its murderous flames fed by man and purpose. If in the process of starting back-fires, must put our hands to weapons of force and fury, the fault before God lies not in ourselves, but in those creatures of blood and iron whose last will this was in truth to be. None other would have been necessary if their work of terrorism had been well and quickly done in accordance with justice and fair play. This is to be our last war that will never again become possible to renew the criminal aggression through which Germany planned to make war forever impossible.

Labor in the War.

From the Washington Post.
 THE labor problem comes on apace. It cannot be dodged. Congress must face it and master it. When 1,600,000 conscripted American boys are facing bullets in France their fathers and brothers will not tolerate a condition at home that might mean the useless slaughter of the soldiers. The nation will demand that able-bodied men shall be conscripted for labor, as well as for the uniform of the United States. Laboring men will be the foremost in making this demand for universal liability to industrial service, because this system will insure a square deal to labor. Under the selective draft of labor the United States Government can easily build 5,000,000 tons of shipping every year, or even twice that amount. Every day drives the hard truth nearer home. The United States must win this war. American muscle applied to American materials, directed by American brains, and sustained by American ships of war, constitutes the only available resource in this world capable of demolishing the German power. Europe cannot beat Germany. Asia cannot beat Germany. Africa cannot beat Germany. America can beat Germany, but only by organization superior to Germany's.

Today's Best Cartoon.



Alley in the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Little Talks on Astronon

F we lived upon the planets

cur year would be the length, as that is the required for this other world to a single revolution about the sun. It is believed that of all the planets one most nearly resembles our earth. The seasons on Mars are actually the same as we have, and the dwellers on Mars—If such exist—have their atmospheric zones about the same. Astronomers believe Mars is an older world than Earth and has a much larger proportion of land to water than is the case on our planet.

The force of gravity on Mars is just 38 degrees as compared to 100 degrees of this planet on which we live. This would mean all laborious work could be accomplished much more easily, and that the inhabitants of Mars probably would be giants, perhaps 10 feet tall and proportionately as strong. Because of the small gravity, of course, the Mars dwellers could jump to such size without their own weight impeding their movements.

It has been established that Mars is a very old planet, and the scientists have decided that the Martians—supposing there is one—must be much more advanced than ourselves. With them, the aeroplane, the telephone and other mechanical wonders are probably relics of a bygone age and they may have new inventions so wonderful that we have no conception of them. The Martian has been driven to such achievement because their world is drying up and their fires are going out, its

...recessing, and its vitality steadily shrinking. In the course of the night will become a dead world, like the moon. So the Martians are trying every possible means to hold the hand of destruction.

His Part.

Judge: The police say that your wife had some words.

Prisoner: I had some. Judge.

...didn't get a chance to use the Puck.

The man who weighs his words never gives short measure, especially if he is given to the use of Semitic or Semitic verbiage.—Deseret News

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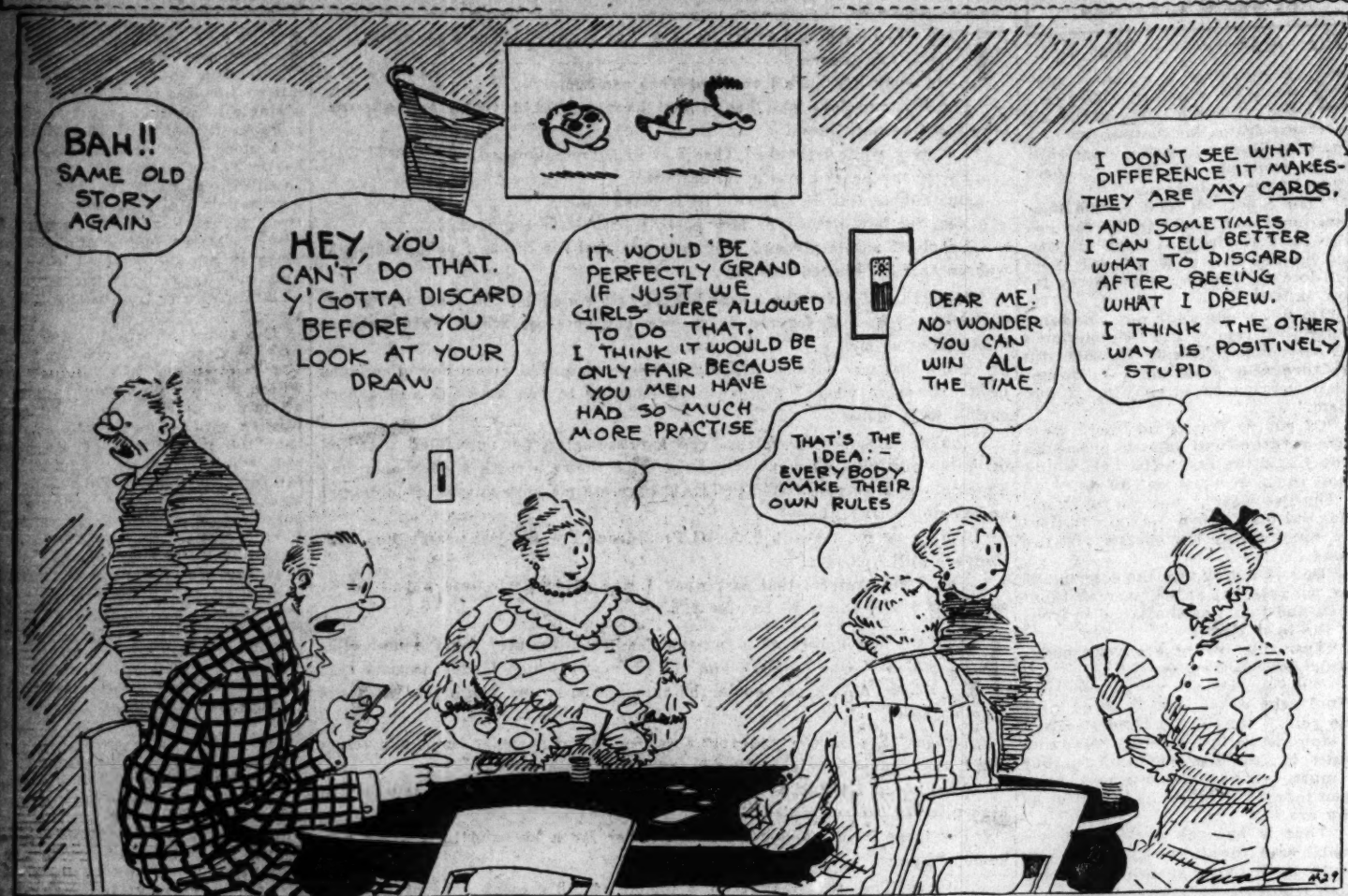
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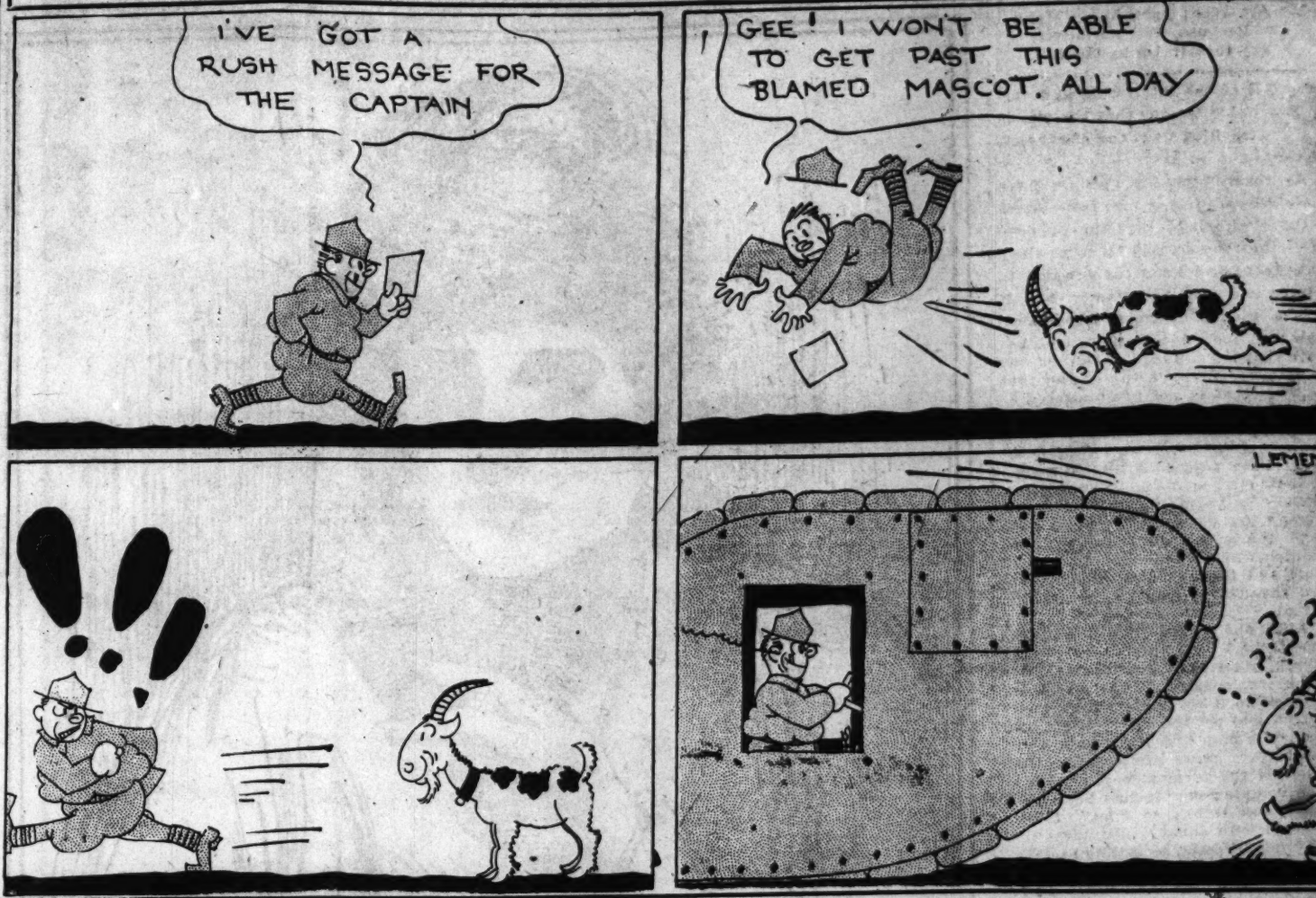
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PENNY ANTE: LADIES' NIGHT

BY JEAN KNOTT

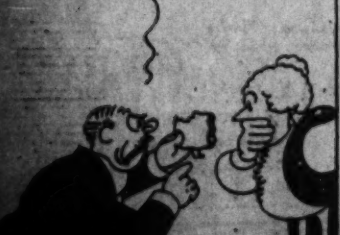
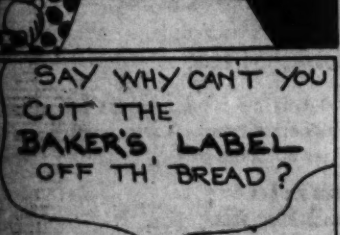
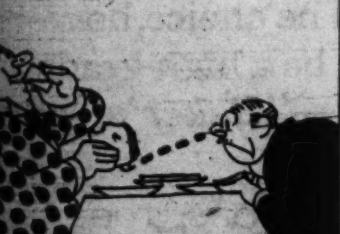
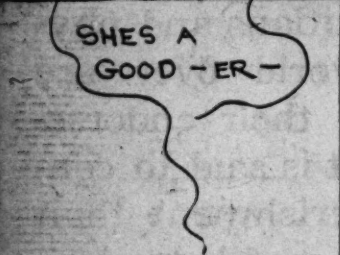


VOLUNTEER VIC--By LEMEN.



O. U. BRAGGER

By LEMEN.



NO BRAINS, NO BRAINS!--By GOLDBERG.



SLACKERS



MUTT AND JEFF--COME TO THINK OF IT, CHRIS MUST HAVE STEPPED ABOUT SOME.--By BUD FISHER.



"S'MATTER, POP?"--NOW WE WONDER WHAT HE DID GET!--By C. M. PAYNE.

